

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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MATERIALS ON STRATEGIC ARMS TALKS IN GENEVA

30 June Meeting, Atmosphere

LD301818 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 30 Jun 82

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Viktor Levin and Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] The first plenary meeting of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms was held in Geneva today. As you will recall, comrades, the official talks began yesterday, but the first meeting of the delegations was devoted to procedural matters and an exchange of opinions on the substance of the talks started today. One should add that the commitment made by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is creating a highly favorable atmosphere for the Geneva talks and facilitates the achievement of accord.

Soviet Proposals

LD290548 Moscow TASS in English 0542 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 29 TASS — The Soviet Union is confident: No contradictions between states or groups of states, no differences in the social system, way of life or ideology, no transient interests can shield the fundamental need, common for all peoples — the need to save peace, to avert a nuclear war, the newspaper PRAVDA writes today in its leading article. The Soviet Union will certainly continue building its policy with due account of how other nuclear powers will behave: whether they will heed the voice of reason and follow our good example or will be pushing the world down.

The Soviet Union, the newspaper stresses, proposes thoroughly elaborated measures to avert a nuclear threat, to curb the arms race. This is the aim of the Soviet programme of nuclear disarmament, which plans its stage-by-stage realization — from termination of the development of new systems of nuclear weapons and to their full liquidation.

Our country proposes to most thoroughly consider such problems as prohibition of deployment in outer space of weapons of any type, limitation of naval activities, restriction and reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces. It is possible and necessary to turn back the process of swelling military budgets. The USSR calls for renunciation of the use in military purposes of new scientific-technical discoveries and accomplishments. It proposes once again to conclude a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations.

Noting that the U.N. General Assembly's special session on disarmament, now under way, demonstrates the watershed which lies between the peaceful states, the peoples, on the one hand, and imperialist circles, which stake on further escalation of the arms race, on the other, the newspaper stresses that representatives of the Washington administration do not conceal their precept aimed at disrupting the existing military equilibrium between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, to attain U.S. military superiority.

The Soviet Union, other states of the socialist community and also countries, participants in the Non-Alignment Movement, oppose that pernicious and short-sighted course of war preparations, PRAVDA writes in conclusion.

TASS Observer Commentary

LD301300 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 30 Jun 82

["For Living Up to the Hopes of the Peoples" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- TASS political observer Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

The Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons have opened in Geneva at last. The Soviet delegation has come to them firmly resolved to carry on the process that is so vital for the cause of peace, whose start was marked by the SALT-1 and SALT-2 agreements.

As newsmen were told by the head of the Soviet delegation, he has been instructed to work at the talks for reaching such a decision that would serve towards strengthening international stability and the interests of peace.

The Soviet Union favours that Soviet-American agreement should provide for considerable quantitative reductions of strategic weapons and simultaneously establish effective limitations on their qualitative perfection. To make such an agreement possible it is necessary first that the talks should really pursue the aim of limiting and reducing strategic weapons, rather than serve as a cover for continuing the arms race and breaking the present parity. Second, it is necessary that the sides should conduct them with due regard for the legitimate security interests of each other and in strict conformity with the principle of equality and equal security. Third, at last, the USSR is convinced that it is necessary to preserve everything positive which was achieved in that field earlier.

There is no doubt that to ensure the success of the talks the efforts of both sides are necessary. Therefore it is highly important to set the right tone at them from the very outset. It is not enough to proclaim readiness to sit down at one table and start a discussion. Addressing a recent press conference in New York, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko recalled that the understanding that talks are necessary is only a small part of the task and not the whole task and not even the main part of the task.

Talks can be conducted in the course of a year, three, five and even ten years but with no agreement ever reached. Consequently, only a part, and for that matter an insignificant part, of the way which is to be covered has been traversed by the sides at the talks — the USA and the Soviet Union. In other words, the main point is to lead things in practice to the attainment at the talks of weighty mutually acceptable agreements.

The near future will show whether the United States is ready for it. In their public statements the American leaders declared for reducing that type of strategic means, where the numerical superiority, if one regards this factor in isolation, is on the side of the USSR. At the same time they deliberately glossed over the question of other strategic weapons, where superiority, and large superiority, for that matter, is on the U.S. side. Apart from it, as a commentator of the American NBC television company stressed, ironically when the U.S. President declared readiness to observe the provisions of the SALT-2 treaty unratified by Washington, he sent to the talks with the Soviet Union a person who is a rabid opponent of that treaty.

For its part the USSR is prepared already now, after the start of the talks in Geneva, to freeze its strategic weapons quantitatively and limit their modernization to a maximum. The Soviet Union wishes for constructive and purposeful work. Now it is up to the American side.

The same can be said about the meetings continuing in Geneva between the Soviet and the U.S. delegations at the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. The Soviet Union strives for delivering Europe from all nuclear weapons both medium-range and tactical ones. Our country substantiates this striving by practical deeds. It is known to have unilaterally discontinued a further deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR. As far as the United States is concerned, its line until now was that only the Soviet Union should reduce its medium-range nuclear weapons.

It must be absolutely clear to the United States, its NATO allies and all countries of the world that the unshakable basis for the talks between the USA and the Soviet Union and for an agreement between them is equality and equal security. This also concerns the strategic weapons; this concerns nuclear weapons in Europe, too. And if the USA realizes, at last, that it has a no lesser stake than the USSR in the real reduction of arms, an important step will be made towards eliminating the danger of war. Then and only then the hopes of the peoples of the whole world will be justified.

Proper Tone, Approach

LD301810 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Jun 82

["Latest news" commentary by correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy from Geneva]

[Text] The leading Swiss newspapers today carried in their pages photographs of the meeting between the heads of the U.S. and Soviet delegation Viktor Karpov and Edward Rowney, in the Soviet mission at the UN office in Geneva. The evening television news bulletins in Switzerland, France and other countries showed reports on the first plenary session of the participants in the talks.

The first reports and commentaries also have been sent from Geneva by the many representatives of leading news agencies, newspapers, radio and television. All these dispatches, without exception, carry a positive assessment of the very fact that a Soviet-U.S. dialogue, which the Reagan administration renounced for such a long time, has resumed.

The next few weeks will show just how serious is the approach of the U.S. side. For it is not enough just to proclaim that one is ready for talks. The main thing is to carry matters through in a practical way in order to reach solid, mutually acceptable accords at them.

It is perfectly obvious that the ideas put forward by President Reagan for reducing strategic armaments are quite unrealistic. Even many Western observers are writing about this at the present time, stressing an obvious attempt to provide the United States with military superiority.

The new Soviet peace initiatives and proposals which have been given a positive appraisal and have received the full support of the world's progressive public are real and concrete steps toward averting the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe. The pledge adopted by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, which was announced in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message to the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, is of truly historic significance. If the other nuclear powers follow our country's example, then the probability of the outbreak of a nuclear war will be virtually reduced to nothing.

The delegation of the Soviet Union at the talks which have begun in Geneva intends to strive for a decision to be worked out which will serve to strengthen international stability and the interests of peace. Our country is in favor of a Soviet-U.S. accord providing for substantial quantitative reductions in strategic armaments and at the same time for effective limitations being established on their qualitative improvement.

Of course, both sides need to display interest and effort for the talks to be a success. It is therefore extremely important that the proper tone be set from the very outset.

'COMMITTEE ON PRESENT DANGER' REPORT 'FAR-FETCHED'

LD301904 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Washington June 30 TASS -- The so-called "Committee on the Present Danger", which consists of American reactionaries, has issued a report asserting that allegedly the United States has unconditionally become power number two for its military might, conceding first place to the Soviet Union. Under the cover of such far-fetched pretext, the committee demanded such an expansion of American arsenals of conventional and strategic weapons, which exceeds even the supermilitaristic program of the Reagan administration.

The falsity of the "arguments" contained in the report strikes the eye.

It is generally known that between the United States and the Soviet Union there is approximate strategic parity and that was proved by American competent specialists. To assert the contrary means to try to present "black as white" in order to mislead the American and world public, to further aggravate in the United States an atmosphere of militaristic psychosis.

Meanwhile, the views of the "committee" and those of the present Washington administration are alike. Suffice it to say that President Reagan himself before taking office at the White House was one of the active members of the organization, that in the American Government there are more than 30 former members of the "committee", including U.S. Permanent Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick and also a number of "experts" on questions of strategic and conventional armaments.

It is obvious that for the American administration the "recommendations" are just superfluous. It conducts the rabid course of confrontation, the course of aggravation of tension and war preparations.

There is no doubt that the publication of the report is deliberately timed for the beginning in Geneva of Soviet-American negotiations on limitation and reduction of strategic armaments. Thereby, the U.S. militaristic circles seek to poison beforehand the atmosphere of negotiations, to demonstratively emphasize that Washington intends to conduct negotiations in no other way but from "the position of strength". A similar approach to negotiations was also repeatedly demonstrated by high-ranking leaders of the American administration, who actually demand from the USSR unilateral disarmament. Such a non-constructive stand cannot promote progress in solution of the very important problem of the present -- the curbing of the arms race.

U.S. TRIES TO DISTRACT ATTENTION FROM CW CRIMES

Use in Lebanon, UN Moves

LD301310 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 30 Jun 82

["Washington's 'Chemical Lies'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- Tass news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Israel is continuing brigandage and genocide in the long-suffering land of Lebanon. In this criminal war it is supported and directly assisted by the USA. According to evidence by Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, as a result of the Israeli aggression more than 15,000 people have been killed, more than 50,000 injured and nearly 120,000 inhabitants of the Lebanese capital have become refugees. In continuing its aggression, the Israeli military are increasingly widely using against the peaceful Arab population, along with other weapons of death and destruction which are abundantly supplied to Israel from the USA, also chemical weapons, including the nerve gas "BC". Characteristically that while the whole world is expressing its anger and horror at the genocide in Lebanon, President Reagan has been quoted by a spokesman for the White House as saying that he is "satisfied" with the situation in that country.

As the wave of protests perpetrated by Israel and the USA in Lebanon is mounting world-wide, feverish attempts are being made in Washington at distracting public attention from those crimes, including from the facts of the use of chemical weapons by the Zionist bandits. A fresh such attempt has been made by the USA at the special session of the U.N. General Assembly, where member of the American delegation Samuel Stratton proposed that a certain "commission" be formed to "verify reports about the use of Soviet chemical weapons in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea." As follows from reports of news agencies, this so-called "initiative" has been displayed by the American delegation as a "follow up" to the recent statement by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who, addressing the United Nations Organization, made an exercise in inventions on the subject that the USSR violates the Geneva Protocol of 1925.

Lies, even multiplied by lies, do not become the truth. The Soviet Union has never and nowhere used chemical weapons and has never turned them over into other hands. It is precisely the Soviet Union which has persistently called and continues to call on the USA and other states to reach agreement on the prohibition of the development and production of toxic agents.

And at the current forum of nations in New York it was precisely the USSR which tabled at the session a draft of the main provisions of a convention banning the development, production and accumulation of chemical weapons stocks and their destruction — a document which has already received support from many countries of the world.

This is how things stand. And if Mr. Stratton or somebody else in Washington has decided to set up a certain "commission" to inform the world about real, rather than invented facts of the use of chemical weapons, such a commission could, as was said above, get facts in Lebanon.

Such a commission could also be sent to Pakistan, where counterrevolutionary anti-Afghan gangs, many of which are armed with chemical grenades with the "Made in the USA" trade mark, are being formed, trained and armed under the guidance of American "instructors."

The commission could get for its "file" the widely known data that during the "dirty war" of the USA in Vietnam, when Washington was trying to "bomb Vietnam into the Stone Age," American war planes sprayed over that country nearly 50 million litres of poison over an area of 1.2 million hectares. The victims of that barbarous action were not only tens of thousands of Vietnamese but considerable numbers of personnel of the U.S. Army itself. That "file" could be enriched also by the information to the effect that as a result of the use of American chemical weapons in Kampuchea up to 85 percent of forests were affected in Kampuchea and 50 percent of the heads of cattle in that country were killed.

But Mr. Stratton and Company would get a wealth of information on the subject of who not only used chemical weapons in Asia but is also preparing now a world "chemical slaughterhouse," even without going outside the USA: As it is known it is none other than Washington, engaged in an aggressive foreign policy and regarding force to be almost an all-purpose instrument of its foreign policy, which has recently taken a decision on largescale production of chemical weapons of a new generation. Then why not send a "commission," whose formation is advocated by the U.S. delegation at the United Nations Organization, say, to Pine Bluff (Arkansas) where construction is full speed ahead for a works designed to produce annually nearly 70,000 tons of binary ammunition — a barbarous means of mass destruction of people? Or to the Pentagon bases, where the world's largest stocks of the means of chemical warfare reaching, according to the American press, 300 thousand tons, are stored already today.

The fact that the U.S. administration is carrying out its dirty manoeuvres precisely at the U.N., where representatives of more than 150 countries of the world are discussing the "problem number one" of the present — the ways of disarmament, is evidence that the Washington slanderers are ready to use even the noble slogans of disarmament in an attempt to mislead the public, to distract its attention from the genocide in Lebanon, from its own militaristic plans and actions. This can be described only as sacrilege.

Ploy Against USSR Message

LD302154 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] The American representative in the special committee of the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament has called for sending a group of experts to Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea to investigate what he called the use of Soviet-made chemical weapons. Our commentary is by Viktor Olin.

The American representatives' call clearly puzzled the delegates who, with good reason, believed that the question of alleged use of Soviet-made chemical weapons was long ago closed as absolutely baseless. Such allegations were first made by the American administration when it was approving its own giant program for chemical rearmament and they have already been appropriately assessed by experts. What was presented as evidence turned out to be a poor fabrication and so did eyewitness stories and what was termed as scientific proof. A group of experts set up at American insistence to investigate Soviet chemical warfare has found nothing. Their work only added another line to the United Nations expense account.

The time chosen for the Americans to galvanize the dead (?lie) of Soviet chemical warfare at present makes certain analogies stand out. These analogies may have been swept aside as coincidental but some things indicate they are not. For instance, the American administration raised its hue and cry over alleged Soviet chemical warfare in Indochina when it became absolutely clear that thousands of people in that area and also Americans have suffered badly from the chemical war waged by the United States during its aggression against Vietnam. But the myth of Soviet-made chemical agents used in Afghanistan emerged right after a group of Afghan terrorists had been captured redhanded — that is with chemical grenades of American make. And then isn't it a coincidence that the American delegate in the United Nations made accusations against the Soviet Union exactly at a time when news got out that America's closest ally, Israel, was using nerve gas weapons against Lebanese and Palestinian people?

The facts do appear to paint a definite picture and the picture is that Washington officials have been pointing an accusing finger to the Soviet Union over chemical weapons every time when they had to answer questions about the proven use of such weapons by the United States itself or by its henchmen. This time, however, the Reagan administration wants to kill two birds with one stone. It wants to neutralize the great positive response that was aroused by the recent Soviet proposals for banning and destroying chemical weapons, made at the current disarmament session. In his message to delegates President Brezhnev said again that the Soviet Union was prepared to ban or limit any type of arms on a reciprocal basis and this fully applies to chemical weapons as well.

PENTAGON SPACE PROGRAM THREATENS ENVIRONMENT

LD011008 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 1 Jul 82

["USA Preparing for Outer Space War" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- The Pentagon's decision to announce as of September 1, 1982 near-earth outer space to be a probable theatre of military operations "totally disregards humanity interests," the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] points out in its issue of July 2.

"While the command is being formed and readying to demand its share from the gigantic military budget of the USA, the final trials have started of the space ship 'Columbia' according to the 'Shuttle' programme, which has been completely under the Pentagon's control. The aim is to create in outer space within the next few years systems of weapons that will enable to ensure military superiority over the USSR," the journal points out.

Till 1994 a half of the cargoes for the "Shuttle" space ships will be supplied by the Pentagon, the NEW TIMES goes on to write. "But the potentialities of the National Air Space Administration no longer suit the generals. The Air Force is already building its own launching pad in California and its flight control centre in Colorado, where the outer space command will have its headquarters."

"It has been announced in the Pentagon that the establishment of the Outer Space Command will cause no considerable damage as regards environmental pollution. Apparently these calculations disregard human civilisation," the Soviet weekly stresses.

PRAVDA REVIEWS WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM301021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 82 p 4

[Untitled "International Review" by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Text] Peoples' Common Duty

The joint Soviet-French spaceflight is graphically demonstrating to mankind how East and West can and must cooperate now in resolving the problems which are making themselves felt increasingly persistently on the threshold of the 21st century. It prompts people to rise above petty daily concerns, as it were, and to be aware once again that, for all that distinguishes and sometimes divides them, they are all, above all, inhabitants of the earth whose main concern should be the future of our planet.

An awareness of this irrefutable truth is being reached by an increasing number of participants in the second UN General Assembly special session, where the general debate ended this week. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's message and the Soviet Union's commitment, proclaimed in the message, to renounce first use of nuclear weapons have left a deep mark on the session's work. This step, which the USSR has taken unilaterally, without any prior conditions, was particularly impressive for the international community because the NATO nuclear powers and above all the United States do not conceal the fact that their military doctrine not only allows possible first use of nuclear weapons but in fact is built on that premise.

The Soviet Union has displayed political boldness and set a good example, believing in the power of common sense and in man's ability to avoid self-annihilation. If other nuclear powers assume as clear and precise an undertaking, then this will be tantamount in practice to a renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons altogether. If there is no first nuclear strike, there will be no need for subsequent strikes.

The Soviet initiative, which has made it possible to view differently the entire complex of problems connected with disarmament, has muddled the cards for detente's opponents. The NATO leaders have had to assert publicly, willy-nilly, that they are indeed ready to make first use of nuclear weapons, since they claim that to renounce it "would open the door to Soviet aggression using conventional armaments." But this argument collapses if you remember other USSR peace initiatives, for instance the suggestion that the Warsaw Pact and NATO members adopt a mutual commitment to renounce first use of both nuclear and conventional weapons in Europe.

Again displaying good will, the Soviet Union is seeking to increase the degree of trust in relations between States. And that is particularly important when it has been thoroughly undermined by the actions of people trying to upset the prevailing balance of forces and calling for a "cruise" and economic warfare against the USSR.

The eruption of bellicose chauvinism and shameless adventurism in the policy of the present U.S. administration on the one hand and the unprecedented rise in antiwar and antinuclear sentiments in the United States on the other are diametrically opposed trends whose collision has obviously caused an acute crisis in the Washington political kitchen. To all appearances Haig's resignation as U.S. secretary of state was a reflection of these contradictions.

A Short-Sighted Step

A stream of sharply critical responses was provoked this week by President Reagan's decision to extend and expand the ban he introduced at the end of last year on the supply of oil and gas extraction equipment to the USSR. Now this ban includes output not only from U.S. firms but also from their overseas branches and foreign companies producing this output under U.S. licenses.

According to the New York TIMES, administration spokesmen assess the President's decision as a victory for the Pentagon and for White House staffers campaigning for the intensification of economic warfare against the USSR and as a defeat for the State Department, which asserted that these sanctions would only cause dissatisfaction among the allies without causing any real harm to the USSR.

The West European countries and Japan, the Tokyo newspaper MAINICHI notes, will ultimately be able to surmount the obstacles erected by the sanctions to the implementation of the Urengoy and Sakhalin projects (this refers to the laying of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline and the development of oil and gas deposits on the Sakhalin Island shelf, in which Japan has already invested), using either Soviet technology or equipment produced in other countries. As for U.S. companies, MAINICHI believes, the sanctions will mean the loss of the Soviet market to them and a further reduction in their competitiveness.

Washington's attempt to turn normal trade and economic ties between states into a tool of political pressure and blackmail has caused indignation not only in West European and Japanese press commentaries but also in statements by those countries' official circles. According to Chancellor Schmidt, Washington's decision has been received in Bonn "with concern and regret." Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki expressed himself just as critically on this score. The U.S. allies stress that this step contradicts the accords reached at the recent Versailles meeting.

At the latest conference of the leaders of the "big seven," the United States promised that it would place no obstacles in the way of the "gas for pipes" deal or the Sakhalin project if West Europe and Japan agreed to toughen the terms of export credits to the Soviet Union. Now Washington's allies have every reason for believing that they have again been twisted around its little finger, as happened last time, when the West Europeans were made to agree to the deployment of the new U.S. missiles while being promised in exchange "the immediate ratification of the SALT II treaty."

London FINANCIAL TIMES draws attention to the fact that since the Versailles summit the U.S. side has already undertaken a second step encroaching on the allies' interests: On the eve of the extension of sanctions against the USSR, the U.S. Department of Commerce introduced measures making West European access to the U.S. market more difficult. Against this background the White House decision is assessed as an attempt to display toughness not only toward the USSR but also toward its own allies. "The present U.S. administration," the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN points out, "has evidently formed the intention to recover its leading role in settling the Western countries' relations with the Soviet Union."

It is becoming increasingly obvious that the measures taken by Washington are by no means only anti-Soviet in orientation and that their secret objective is to assert U.S. supremacy over West Europe and Japan, taking advantage of the allies' lack of energy resources of their own.

The "gas for pipes" deal is, as is well known, a very largescale joint undertaking by East and West in resolving Europe's energy problems. A gas pipeline 5,000 km long will make it possible to pump about 40 billion cubic meters of gas a year from the Siberian deposits to the FRG, France, Italy, Austria and in the long term to Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland. It is planned that client countries will pay for the gas by deliveries of pipes and equipment to pumping stations. And this in turn promises to load production capacities and provide jobs for tens of thousands of workers. Just as promising for Japan is its participation in the assimilation of the gas and oil deposits of the Sakhalin shelf.

The long-term advantages are even more substantial. For West Europe and Japan it is extremely important to reduce their one-sided dependence on Near East oil and to diversify their energy sources. But that is precisely what the United States does not want in seeking to keep its allies in check through their energy dependence. Military control of the Persian Gulf was also necessary to Washington as a means of securing political control over West Europe and Japan. After all, Near East oil by no means plays a dominant role in the U.S.'s own energy balance.

In brief, there is a link between the hegemonist aspirations of Washington's ruling clique and the selfish interests of U.S. oil and coal concerns. (It is no accident that at the previous "big seven" meeting in Ottawa Reagan persuaded the West Europeans to replace Soviet gas with U.S. coal, whose cost would be defrayed by "Atlantic solidarity.")

The background to Washington's sanctions has to all appearances not gone unnoticed. The West European and Japanese press has started an outcry about how the U.S. administration's attempt to pose as the regulator of economic ties between West and East verges on encroachment on the allies states' sovereignty. The foreign ministers of the 10 Common Market countries, meeting in Luxembourg, stated with a unanimity rare in the EEC that they intend to dispute in court the legality of the White House's recent step. "This decision, taken without any consultations with the EEC," they noted, "is an attempt to extend the operation of U.S. laws to other countries, which contradicts the principles of international law." The "escalation of trade contradictions" for which Washington is to blame will be the main topic of discussion at the meeting of EEC heads of state and government which begins in Brussels on Monday. It is highly likely that the economic war which Washington has unleashed against Moscow will result in practice in the aggravation of the trade war between the United States and its allies.

"Peacemaker" Welcomes Aggressor

For 3 weeks now Israel has been perpetrating a flagrant, monstrous act of piracy on Lebanese soil. The aggressor's 100,000-strong army has invaded the territory of the neighboring state and occupied half the country. Cities and villages are burning, tens of thousands of civilians have been killed or wounded, and hundreds of thousands have lost their homes. The enormous casualties among the civilian population are by no means a tragic accident but a component part of the operation. One of the interventionists' goals is genocide, that is, the deliberate mass annihilation of the Palestinian people. Thousands of Lebanese are also being killed by Israeli bombs and shells. The very existence of Lebanon, its sovereignty and territorial integrity are jeopardized.

How are the Washington "peacemakers," who love to expatiate on their intolerance of any acts of aggression and their readiness to defend human rights against any coercion, reacting to all this? Are they angrily denouncing the military intervention? Subjecting the aggressor to economic sanctions and political boycott? Instructing the State Department to recruit foreign statesmen to take part in a "Let Lebanon Be Lebanon" TV show?

Nothing of the kind. At the very height of the Lebanese tragedy Reagan welcomed Begin in Washington as a loyal friend, according to the New York TIMES. White House officials called this encounter "Reagan's most important meeting with a foreign guest since he became President." The boss knows best [khozyayevam vidneye], as they say. But there is no doubt that the embrace for the aggressor from the "peacemaker" which the White House host would like to make himself out to be was most eloquent.

A high-ranking administration spokesman told stunned journalists that it had emerged during Begin's talk with Reagan that there had been absolutely no Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Initially, he said, Israel had undertaken a number of surgically accurate air strikes against PLO military targets. In response the Palestinians had started to fire in the direction of Israel. And it was this which allegedly gave rise to the subsequent air strikes and land operations in Lebanon. Syrian troops were also found in the way there, so the scale of military operations had to be expanded and the Israelis found themselves in the positions they now hold....

So that is the fairy tale about the operation with the attractive-sounding name "Peace for Galilee." Its U.S. coauthors, moved, "noted with satisfaction the viability of the present peace process in the Near East, which has withstood the test of the crisis in Lebanon." Washington's display of hypocrisy contains just two points which do not need to be refuted: The first touches the common nature of U.S. and Israeli goals in Lebanon, the second is the link between what is happening and the notorious Camp David process.

"The main goal before the U.S. administration now is to alter the political structure in Lebanon by disarming or destroying the PLO and eliminating the Syrian military presence. These are the positions on which Jerusalem stands," the Washington POST writes frankly.

The present Lebanon tragedy is a direct result of the Camp David deal. It is a new stage in that deal during which Israel wants to accomplish by force of arms what it has been unable to achieve at the talks with Egypt on the fate of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip: to drown the Palestinian Resistance Movement in blood so that the problem of Palestinian self-determination disappears of its own accord as a result of genocide.

The Camp David strategy is a policy of dealing with the Arab states individually, subordinating them one after another to imperialist diktat. The 1978 separate treaty wrested Egypt from the ranks of the resistance to Israel, secured the aggressor's southwest flank, and gave Tel Aviv a free hand to pursue adventures on other salients: the piratical attack on Baghdad, the annexation of East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, and finally "leaving Sinai to march on Beirut."

The present armed intervention is the practical embodiment of the so-called "strategic cooperation" between Washington and Tel Aviv. The aim of its participants is to bring another victim -- Lebanon -- to its knees in order to remove it from the Arabs' common struggle against Israeli expansion and U.S. imperialist designs in the Near East. The interventionists and their patrons want to split the country and to deploy on captured Lebanese soil so-called "multinational forces" whose backbone would be U.S. troops, that is, to accomplish by the hand of the Israeli military what the U.S. Marines tried unsuccessfully to accomplish back in 1958.

In exchange for supporting its bloody adventure Tel Aviv is offering Washington one more bridgehead for direct U.S. military presence in the Near East in addition to what the United States has already secured in Sinai. The blood of thousands of innocent victims of the Lebanese tragedy is an indelible stain on the conscience of the Washington "peacemakers."

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON TV DISCUSSION BY U.S. DOCTORS

LD301152 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Text] Hello everyone. Today I'll talk about the roundtable discussion of American and Soviet doctors that was broadcast on June 26 by Soviet television on its national channel No 1. The American side was presented by Dr Bernard Lown, Dr James Muller and Dr John Pastore, all three eminent physicians who had come to Moscow to attend the International Cardiology Congress. The Soviets participating were Academicians Yevgeniy Chazov, Leonid Ilyin and Mikhail Kuzin. Bernard Lown and Yevgeniy Chazov are copresidents of the Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

For 60 minutes those six outstanding physicians held an unrehearsed and uncensored discussion -- those were the words used by Dr Lown to describe it -- concerning the real medical results of a nuclear war. Addressing a multimillion Soviet audience -- 6 in the evening of a Saturday is as close to prime time as one might hope to get -- the physicians delivered their message, loud and clear. What it said, in short was this: Nuclear war is madness. There can be no winners. There can be no limited nuclear war. For civilization as we know it to survive, nuclear weapons must be banned, their stockpiles destroyed. There is no other way.

The message was heard by a more than sympathetic audience. Keeping in mind what this nation went through in World War II, there is no need to explain to the average Soviet citizen what war is all about. He knows. But there is another point that must be made. This program was broadcast by the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio. That is, by a government-run organization. That being the case, one must conclude that the Soviet Government fully supports the views voiced by the six-man panel that feature three Americans and three Soviets. This event was a first.

Some may understand that as meaning that it was the first time ever that Americans appeared on Soviet television, but that is not the case. It was a first in other, more important ways: in the magnitude of the audience it was addressed to; in the fact that it featured two joint appeals, one read in Russian by Dr James Muller to the Soviet people, and the other, read in English by Academician Chazov to the American people. And it was also a first in its quality of being a U.S.-Soviet cooperative venture in mass communications, something that fully reflects the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

According to the Western media, that kind of thing could not happen here in the Soviet Union, and yet it has. Interestingly enough, it has not yet happened in America. As a matter of fact, I wonder whether or not this same program will ever be shown by the three major U.S. networks simultaneously, for that would be the equivalent of what happened here last Saturday evening.

CHEMICAL WARFARE, ARMS TALKS DISCUSSED

LE302340 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1445 GMT on 30 June carries the 15-minute "World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin, who begins by speaking about foreign comments on the joint Soviet-French space mission which is proof that the French Government is resisting the constant U.S. pressure to make countries give up their economic and scientific ties with the USSR. He quotes Montaigne and LE MONDE comments in this connection. Kalyagin says that many observers compare the missions of the Soviet spacecraft and U.S.'s Columbia and then states that these comparisons do not favor the Americans as the U.S. mission is again hindered by various hitches. The main difference lies in the purpose of the mission itself, Kalyagin states, adding that the Reagan administration is trying to use space for military purposes. The freight on board the Columbia has been classified top secret and given the code name of "DOD-82-1". Kalyagin gives a brief description of the purposes of equipment aboard the Columbia and says that military aims will predominate in the space missions being undertaken by the United States. He goes on to speak about Pentagon funds and planned missions and quotes the Los Angeles TIMES comments on the U.S. arms race in space.

Kalyagin then turns to foreign comments on the EEC session held in Brussels. He says delegates expressed their displeasure at the Reagan administration's decision to increase restrictions on the supply of oil and gas extraction equipment to the USSR and adds that even Margaret Thatcher does not agree with the restrictions imposed by the United States. The DAILY TELEGRAPH is quoted concerning Thatcher's request to the U.S. President to think again about imposing sanctions on existing contracts. Kalyagin lists some of the British, French, Italian and West German firms which will suffer large losses as a result of the sanctions and then says that West European leaders are indignant at Washington's indifference to West Europe's interests.

Similar moods prevail in Japan, Kalyagin says, as the U.S. sanctions apply also to a joint Soviet-Japanese project for extracting oil and gas from the Sakhalin shelf. He quotes ASAHI's comments in this connection. He then refers to Suzuki's request to the U.S. President concerning the project.

After speaking about the 3-hour protest by French Embassy personnel in Washington which has been reported by AFP, Kalyagin speaks about the Unitas maneuvers in the Caribbean region. He says many Latin American countries declined the Pentagon's invitation to take part in the maneuvers in protest against Washington's support of Britain during the conflict over the Falkland Islands.

Turning to the tense situation in Lebanon, Kalyagin says that the Israeli troops are consolidating their positions in the mountain area east of Beirut and are bringing in tanks and artillery closer to Beirut for an assault on the western part of the Lebanese capital. Syrian troops are strengthening their positions. Kalyagin says that even though Begin found opposition in the Knesset, he did not guarantee that Israeli troops will not storm West Beirut.

Kalyagin says that Habib is helping Israel on the diplomatic front and that Egypt is beginning to express its displeasure at the position of Tel Aviv and Washington.

Kalyagin concludes with the following comment on the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament: "The second special UN session on disarmament is continuing its work. In the working groups and the special committee, delegates are preparing final documents which are to be adopted at the final plenary session. They are discussions specific proposals for bridling the arms race. A great role in this is played by Soviet initiatives outlined in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message, in Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko's speech and in the Soviet memorandum submitted to the session.

"At the same time, the U.S. delegation is trying to prevent the session from adopting a resolution important for the cause of peace. Manifestly, in order to divert the attention of the delegates from constructive work, U.S. representatives have again come out with anti-Soviet fabrications. A member of the U.S. delegation, Congressman Stratton, repeated the allegation that Soviet-made chemical weapons had been used in Southeast Asia. He proposed that a commission be created which would verify reports on the use of Soviet-made chemical weapons in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea.

"This lie has been refuted by Soviet representative Israelyan. He pointed out that the Soviet Union submitted a special document on the basic provisions of a convention prohibiting the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on destroying them, for examination by the current special session of the General Assembly. As for the slanderous U.S. accusations, Washington has failed to provide a single piece of substantial proof to support them.

"The boundless hypocrisy of the U.S. representatives is striking. The whole world knows that it is the United States which conducted chemical warfare in Vietnam. If the Americans are so concerned about the danger of the use of chemical weapons today, then it would be appropriate for them to send their observers to Lebanon where, it has become known, Israeli military have used paralyzing nerve gas and phosphorous bombs against the Palestinians. By the way, these have been supplied to them by the United States."

SEA LAW GROUP URGES MARITIME PEACE, SECURITY

PM290903 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Jun 82 p 3

[Correspondent A. Mozgovoy interview with Doctor of Legal Sciences A.L. Kolodkin, chairman of the Soviet Law of the Sea Association and vice president of the International Maritime Committee: "Reliable Security for the Oceans"; date and place not specified]

[Text] A general meeting of the Soviet Law of the Sea Association and an international symposium on the law of the sea in which a number of socialist countries' scientists participated and which were held in Moscow were devoted to topical legal questions of the use and study of the world oceans. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent A. Mozgovoy met with Doctor of Legal Sciences A.L. Kolodkin, chairman of the Soviet Law of the Sea Association and vice president of the International Maritime Committee, and asked him to describe the problems connected with the exploitation of the world ocean.

The scientific and technical revolution, A.L. Kolodkin said, has opened up tremendous opportunities for mankind in the sphere of the comprehensive use and study of the world ocean and the assimilation of its resources. The volume of maritime passenger and freight transit is increasing. The peoples' interests require an increase in the marine products industry. Year by year scientific research into the ocean broadens, and measures are formulated and implemented to reduce pollution.

Fruitful international cooperation in opening up the world ocean is inconceivable without implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence, pursuing the policy of detente and ensuring the peoples' security. As is well known, there are vast expanses of open sea which are not subject to states' sovereignty and control.

The United States and its allies are trying to exploit this factor for the unrestrained militarization of the oceans and the predatory exploitation by monopolies of the sea's riches. This is why measures must be taken to block imperialism's aggressive aspirations.

The CPSU and the Soviet state are paying considerable attention to the constructive resolution of these problems. The CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress stressed the urgent need "to begin the very important process of reducing the military presence in various regions of the world ocean." This argument was further developed in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 17th Congress of the USSR Trade Unions. Our country has called for agreement to be reached on the mutual limitation of naval actions operations and for confidence-building measures to be extended to the seas and oceans, particularly those regions through which the busiest sealanes run, so that in the near future the largest possible area of the world ocean should become a peace zone. These initiatives were widely understood and approved by the international public. As USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko noted in his speech at the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, "the United Nations must advocate that the arms race spiral not extend into the expanses of space or the depths of the world ocean," since the significance of these spheres for the future of all humanity is steadily increasing.

The USSR and other socialist community countries are playing an active role in all the international organizations connected with problems of the utilization of the world ocean. Graphic manifestation of the Soviet Union's cooperation with other states was provided by its constructive participation in the many years of preparation of the new all-embracing Law of the Sea Convention adopted on 30 April this year.

The West frequently and very loudly discourses on international law and the need to observe it. In practice, however, the imperialist states comprehensively flout or ignore international law, including maritime law. We are all witnesses to the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. London has resorted to colonialist methods of "gunboat diplomacy" and arbitrarily declared not only the zone around the archipelago but also vast expanses of the South Atlantic closed to other countries' ships and aircraft. These actions are contrary to the 1958 convention on the high sea and the generally recognized principle of freedom of navigation. Britain's South Atlantic blockade has considerably harmed international trade and economic ties. Because of the threat of being sunk, scores of tankers, dry-cargo ships and fishing vessels are forced to stand idle in port. In addition, even British shipowners have made a loss. As THE GUARDIAN has reported, they have lost 22-25 percent of their business. Thus it is that such "sanctions" which on U.S. initiative have become "fashionable" in the West also hit their organizers. I should point out that at one time British lawyers, including as great an authority on maritime law as Prof George Schwarzenberger, deemed the U.S. maritime blockade of Cuba an illegal act.

Of course, London is well aware of all the legal niceties. Consequently it is a question of the conservative government's deliberate violation of the generally recognized norms of international law. The colonialist relapse in the South Atlantic is explained by the desire of London and Washington to secure for themselves firm military-strategic positions in waters where important sealanes intersect. Furthermore, the Falkland region is believed to contain large deposits of oil. It was not for nothing, as the BBC reported, that the United States provided Britain with the oil-exploration ship (Shtena) Inspector within the framework of military assistance.

The aggravation of the international situation through the fault of imperialist circles does not leave Soviet lawyers indifferent. The meeting of the Soviet Law of the Sea Association unanimously adopted a statement which appeals for peace and security to be ensured on the seas and oceans.

GURKHA 'MERCENARIES' CARRY OUT 'CRUEL ACTIONS'

PY291434 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 28 Jun 82

[From the "Latin American Events" feature]

[Excerpt] Although the fighting in the Malvinas or Falkland Islands between Argentine and British troops has ended, the repercussions continue. A TASS cable datelined Buenos Aires reports in this regard:

At the service of the British, the Nepalese mercenary troops called Gurkhas carried out cruel actions against Argentine soldiers in the Malvinas Islands.

On his return to the mainland, Father (Vicente Martinez), military chaplain in the Malvinas, has revealed to the morning newspaper LA NACION that the mercenaries had tortured, mutilated and beheaded 40 soldiers of the Argentine Army who were surprised in their position by the Gurkhas in the Moody Brook zone. The priest added that (?four) of the chaplains had delayed their return in order to bury 25 of those soldiers savagely beheaded by the Nepalese mercenaries.

As is known, the United States had participated in the conflict over the Malvinas on the British side. Its behavior has caused great damage in Latin America. (?There are opinions) that the entire inter-American system, in which the North Americans were accustomed to playing an important role, has ended.

Of course, the U.S. participation in the British colonialist crusade marks a failure of U.S. foreign policy. This failure, like many others, is the main cause of the recent resignation of Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Of course, Haig's resignation does not mean a change in U.S. foreign policy. He is only Washington's scapegoat.

U.S. PIPELINE SANCTIONS FAIL TO THWART PLANS

LD302136 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- "While even in the past, when the Soviet economy was weaker, the enemies of socialism were unable to thwart our plans, today they are even less able to do so," the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] says editorially in connection with the economic war declared by Washington on socialism.

"The White House should know how to count, and the arithmetic looks as follows: imports from capitalist countries constitute 1.5 per cent of the gross national product of the USSR; the share of industrial equipment imported from those countries does not exceed 5-6 per cent of our total capital investment in machinery and plant. In other words, the products we buy from the West are merely an addition to our own resources," the weekly says in its issue of July 2.

"No sanctions of the U.S. President can hamper the construction of the pipeline by which Siberian gas will go to West European countries," the weekly points out. "The plans for developing the Tyumen gas fields were drawn with reliance on the resources of the Soviet economy. Soviet plants meet the needs of the construction projects, in particular, in heavy-duty pipe-laying tractors, which can match U.S.-made Caterpillars. Our trade partners in Western Europe have no doubts about this fact and are not in the least inclined to do Washington's bidding in everything. The reaction to the administration's discriminatory measures in the United States itself is far from univalent either."

"Unwillingness to take a sober look at the alignment of world forces, the potential of socialism and the command of the times is the Achilles heel of the present U.S. leaders and those who take their side," the article stresses.

USSR-PRC AMITY GROUP HOLDS MOSCOW SOIREE

OW390850 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held a soiree at the Hall of Friendship for World People in Moscow to commemorate the 55th anniversary of the Guangzhou Commune in China. Activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, Soviet sinologists and representatives of various circles in Moscow attended the soiree.

Soviet sinologist (Kortunov) made a report on the Guangzhou Commune, stressing that the Soviet people have been faithful to the tradition of internationalist friendship and unity between the people of the two countries established during the period from 1925 to 1927, China's revolutionary years. (Ma Xifen), counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Moscow, and other personnel of the embassy attended the soiree.

KLIMOV SERIES ON USSR-PRC RELATIONS CONCLUDES

OW301205 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Twelfth and last of series by historian and sinologist Klimov on Soviet-Chinese relations -- no title given]

[Text] Listeners: Today, we conclude the series of talks on Soviet-Chinese relations by Soviet historian and sinologist Klimov. In his previous talks, he described how the Soviet Union, over the past 65 years since its founding, has followed a policy toward China of adhering to proletarian, socialist and internationalist principles. Thus, if relations between Soviet Union and China did not go well in the 1950's and 1960's, it was absolutely not the Soviet Union's fault. The Soviet Union has always looked upon the deterioration of Soviet-Chinese relations, characterized by their estrangement, as an abnormal phenomenon. Our country has made and is making every effort to promote good neighborliness in Soviet-Chinese relations. We will now give you Klimov's 12th and last talk, in which he elaborates on efforts made in this field.

In regard to the Soviet-Chinese question, the Soviet Union has been following the principles laid down by the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, hoping to develop relations with China on the basis of good neighborliness. It should be noted that the Soviet Union has proposed to sign a treaty of mutual nonaggression with China, vowing not to use force, conventional weapons, missiles or nuclear weapons against each other. The Soviet Union has also proposed that a joint statement, outlining the principles of Soviet-Chinese relations, be issued. However, regrettably, Beijing has rejected all these Soviet proposals.

On 24 March this year Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, put forth new proposals to China in his Tashkent speech. The Soviet Union, he said, proposes to discuss, without preconditions, measures that are acceptable to both sides for improving Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of respect for mutual interests, noninterference and mutual benefit and of not harming the interests of third parties. He also called for concrete actions in promoting relations in the economic, scientific, cultural and political fields based on the desire of the two sides. Comrade Brezhnev said: The Soviet Union also wants to discuss another question with China, namely, that of measures to enhance mutual trust in the Soviet-Chinese border area. He emphasized that the Soviet Union has never threatened the PRC, in the past or at present; nor has it any design on Chinese territory, in the past or at present; instead, the Soviet Union has agreed to continue talks about the border issue at any time in order to come up with a plan acceptable to both sides for solving the border issue.

The new Soviet proposal clearly shows that the Soviet Union continues to pursue a principled policy toward China aimed at progress and development. But, as Beijing's response shows, normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations is not included in the plans of the present Chinese leadership. Beijing's leaders have put forward a number of preconditions which, according to them, the Soviet Union should accept before any talks are to be held. One of the preconditions is that the Soviet Union must abandon its support and aid to Mongolia, the Indochinese countries and Afghanistan. In other words, Beijing's leaders want the Soviet Union to forsake a fundamental principle of socialist foreign policy, the principle of proletarian internationalism. As a matter of fact, this amounts to hanging on to the policy that has brought about tension in Soviet-Chinese relations.

Furthermore, Beijing's leaders and the Chinese propaganda machine continue to make statements and publish materials hostile to the Soviet Union, calling for the formation of an anti-Soviet international front. Blind to truth, Beijing's propaganda machine has branded the Soviet Union as China's archenemy and the main threat of war. All this shows that Beijing's leaders continue to have no regard for the genuine and long-term interests of the country and are hanging on to a myopic point of view. Pursuing a hostile policy toward the Soviet Union, the Chinese leaders collude with imperialists and reactionary cliques, thereby aggravating the international situation as a whole and causing hardship to China's socialist endeavor. China's own historical experience and existing conditions are convincing proofs that imperialists have never been friends of the cause of socialism. They can never become friends. The people of the Soviet Union have always looked upon the safeguarding of Soviet-Chinese relations as a longstanding issue which should be solved immediately because it concerns the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Chinese people. There is no doubt that the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations accords with the aspirations and interests of the Soviet and Chinese people and contributes to the healthy development of the international situation as a whole.

SHITIKOV DELEGATION TALKS WITH MONGOLIAN OFFICIALS

LD301822 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 30 Jun 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A delegation of Soviet parliamentarians headed by Comrade Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which is in the Mongolian People's Republic on an official friendly visit, had talks with a delegation of the Great People's Hural, headed by Comrade Jagvaral, deputy chairman of the Great People's Hural. The sides informed each other of the activities of the parliaments of the two countries, of the successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and 18th MPRP Congress. At the meeting the desire of the Soviet Union and Mongolia to safeguard the security of the peoples was stressed. The sides resolutely condemned the arms race, instigated by imperialist forces and their accomplices, and the campaign of provocation against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternity.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL APPROVES U.S. FIRST-USE OPTION

OW301055 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Dispatch by Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov]

[Text] Yoshifumi Matsuda, director general of the North American Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, has said that if Japan is attacked with conventional weapons, it will approve the first use of nuclear arms by the United States in response. In this connection, our Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov writes as follows:

Since the United States needs no approval from other countries for a nuclear attack from its own territory, Director General Matsuda's remark amounts to a public admission of the fact that there are U.S. nuclear arms in Japan. In other words, the Japanese Foreign Ministry has affirmed the testimonies of former U.S. Ambassador to Japan Reischauer, retired Admiral Laroque, former Pentagon employee Ellsberg and other people, which the Japanese Government previously had energetically rebutted.

The Japanese Government takes every opportunity to insist that it abides by the three nonnuclear principles. In the light of Director General Matsuda's comment, however, what do these statements by the Japanese Government mean? Judging by what Matsuda said, one can say that the Japanese Government has approved, or is about to approve, of the U.S. deployment of neutron bombs and of Tomahawk intermediate-range missiles to Japan.

The United States has already notified the Japanese authorities of its plan for deploying these weapons. Washington thus plans to turn Japan into a battlefield in a limited nuclear war, and as far as one can conclude from the Matsuda remark the Japanese Government is not opposed to the U.S. plan.

USTINOV RECEIVES INDIAN ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF

LD281438 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 28 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, defence minister of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov today received chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, chief of staff of the Army of the Republic of India General Kotikalapudi Venkata Krishna Rao, now on an official visit to the Soviet Union.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov and General Kotikalapudi Venkata Krishna Rao held a friendly talk on question of mutual interest.

RPP SEES PAKISTAN-U.S. COLLUSION AGAINST INDIA

LD301148 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Pakistan's growing militarization is arousing mounting anxiety in India. According to many Indian specialists, in the near future Pakistan will create its own nuclear weapons. In the course of the recent visit to Islamabad of the U.S. secretary of defense, Caspar Weinberger, the head of the American military department promised to send specialists to Pakistan to help carry out nuclear tests. Boosting Pakistan's military potential, the United States asserts -- just like the Pakistani leaders -- that this assistance is allegedly spearheaded against certain expansionist plans of the Soviet Union and in no way touches upon India's security. However, this thesis is false and does not correspond to reality.

If Pakistan really feared some actions on the part of the Soviet Union, it would have kept its armed forces on the northern borders. However, in fact, the picture is quite different. Islamabad has amassed a 350,000-strong army on India's borders, and in particular in the area of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir. Quite recently President Ziaul Haq again declared his claims to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Kashmir question, he said, is connected only with Pakistan's home policy. Pakistan will not change its stand on Kashmir and will not make a compromise on that question for the sake of normalizing relations with India. And the other day Ziaul Haq undertook another action confirming Pakistan's territorial claims to India. He announced his decision to spread the action of a number of Pakistani laws to the occupied Indian territory of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and thus to give it the status of Pakistan's administrative unit.

Islamabad, jointly with the United States and British special services, is taking part in organizing religious and communal clashes in the Indian State of Punjab with the aim of separating the state from India and of turning it into so-called State of Khalistan. Not only Pakistan is trying to obtain India's weakening, but also the United States, which is trying to compel India to give up its independent foreign policy course.

Assisting Pakistan in attaining this goal, the United States wishes to simultaneously turn that country's territory into a base for its rapid deployment corps. It is supposed that a U.S. big naval base will be built in the Pakistani port of Gwadar. An employee of the group of political planning of the U.S. State Department [name indistinct] (?wrote) Pakistan could serve as a very important trans-shipping point for the advancement of the rapid deployment corps in the Persian Gulf area from the east -- that is, from Diego Garcia or from the Philippines. It is quite probable, underlined [name indistinct] that the Pakistan Army could be used as a force conducting combat operations in the Persian Gulf on agreement with the United States. Rendering Pakistan military assistance, the United States is encouraging it to make territorial claims to India, and in exchange it has obtained bases for its rapid deployment corps spearheaded against the peoples of the South Asian region.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES ANZUS COUNCIL DECISIONS

LD270718 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 27 Jun 82

["Acting as Henchmen for the USA" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- Government representatives of the countries, parties to the ANZUS bloc, "have again ignored the will of their peoples for peace, having rubber-stamped the decisions which lead to the further militarisation of the Pacific and Indian Oceans", Oleg Skalkin writes in PRAVDA today, commenting on the recent session in Canberra of the council of that military bloc which includes the United States, Australia and New Zealand. The author notes that U.S. representatives at the session not only set forth Washington's strategic directives but also came up with fresh propaganda inventions concerning the "growing Soviet threat" in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Using these as a smokescreen, the United States imposed needed military measures on its junior ANZUS partners and made them accept these measures as a guide to action.

The final communique of the session says that Australia and New Zealand are ready to receive any U.S. naval ship at their ports, no matter if they have usual or nuclear power plants. According to the communique, they do not even demand that the United States inform them whether this or that specific ship has nuclear weapons on board or not.

BREZHNEV RECEIVES TELEGRAM FROM LAO PARTY LEADER

LD301820 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party expressed heart-felt gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev for cordial congratulations in conjunction with his re-election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

"I note with profound gratification", the telegram says, "that relations and all-round cooperation between our two parties and states are constantly growing stronger and reach a qualitatively new level which is explained by your special care and attention".

"The Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the government and the entire people of Laos will continue to do everything within their capabilities to develop and strengthen our relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism".

"Together with all Communists and all the people who treasure world peace, Lao Communists and the entire people of Laos highly praise your work for ensuring peace and international security, your struggle for the relaxation of tension, for curbing the arms race and promoting disarmament, for friendship and cooperation between our peoples".

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES SFRY'S RIBICIC

LD301526 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, June 30, TASS — Leonid Brezhnev has congratulated Mitja Ribicic on his being elected chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Union [as received] of Communists of Yugoslavia [SKJ] and wishes him successes in his activity in this post.

"Taking this opportunity, I express confidence that relations between the CPSU and the SKJ, which are of decisive significance to the nature of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation, will continue to grow stronger and develop for the good of the peoples of the USSR and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism," the telegram says.

POLAND'S WRONSKI MEETS SHEVARDNADZE IN GEORGIA

LD260052 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 June — Stanislaw Wronski, member of the Polish People's Republic Council of State, editor in chief of the NOWE DROGI monthly and chairman of the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, is in the USSR at the invitation of the editorial board of the KOMMUNIST monthly. He has had meetings at the KOMMUNIST offices and at the Union of the Soviet Friendship Societies. During his tour of Georgia, Stanislaw Wronski was received by Eduard Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

CHERNENKO RECEIVES STOYANOV-LED BCP DELEGATION

LD301824 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 30 Jun 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received a delegation of BCP workers headed by Comrade Stoyanov, member and chief of a section of the BCP Central Committee. The delegation was in the Soviet Union in accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and the BCP.

REPORTAGE ON BOZHINOV-LED BCP DELEGATION

Delegation Arrives

PM251431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation's Arrival"]

[Text] A BCP delegation headed by T. Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, arrived in Moscow on 17 June to take part in events which are being held in the USSR to mark the centennial of the birth of G. Dimitrov. The delegation includes M. Zakharieva, member of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian deputy foreign minister, and Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Hero of the Soviet Union Z. Zakhariev, deputy chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

At the airport the guests were met by V.N. Makeyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; O.B. Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; and Z.M. Kruglova, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

Antonov Receives Bozhinov

PM281001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] On 18 June A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received T. Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and had a friendly conversation with him. Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR D. Zhulev participated in the conversation.

Delegation Departs for Home

PM281003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] On 18 June the BCP delegation headed by T. Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, left Moscow for Sofia. It had participated, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, in functions held in the USSR in connection with G. Dimitrov's birth centennial.

The guests were seen off at the airport by CPSU Central Committee members V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, and Z. M. Kruglova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Presidium.

Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR D. Zhulev was in the farewell party.

COMMENTARY ON MONGOLIA'S BATMONH VISIT TO HUNGARY

PM251353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 82 p 5

[Aleksey Krivel "Commentator's Column": "An Inalienable Trait"]

[Text] J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, has paid an official friendly visit to Hungary. He was received by J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and had talks with G. Lazar, head of the Hungarian Government. The visit was another striking demonstration that the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and established between two countries situated in Europe and Asia are successfully developing and strengthening. They are manifested in the fraternal states' close cooperation within the CEMA framework, in Hungary's economic help in the implementation of plans for the development of the Mongolian national economy and assistance in the training of skilled cadres, and in the ever-growing mutually advantageous trade between the two states.

The results of the meetings, as revealed by the published joint communique, were yet more evidence of the highly active way in which both countries are implementing the coordinated foreign policy line of the socialist community states. Both sides expressed concern at the growth of international tension, which is due basically to the actions of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism. Hungary and Mongolia stated that they approve and fully support the Soviet Union's important new initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and detente and at curbing the arms race.

Particularly acute and urgent today is the problem of safeguarding peace and security in Asia, where imperialist and hegemonist forces are also stepping up their intrigues. One of the most cynical manifestations of these ambitions is the criminal act of genocide perpetrated in Lebanon by Israel, backed by Washington.

The sides demanded an immediate end to the brazen aggression against Lebanon and the withdrawal of all Israeli forces from the country's territory.

About a year ago Mongolia proposed the elaboration and signing of a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations among Asian and Pacific Ocean states. The aim of the initiative was to pave the way for broad, equal dialogue among the states of these regions and to develop relations of goodneighborliness and peaceful cooperation among them. Time has shown that Mongolia's constructive proposal has met with a positive reception in many countries.

The communique expresses the hope that the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament will make decisions aimed at strengthening the relaxation of international tension.

The desire of Hungary and Mongolia to strengthen mutual friendship and cooperation and, together with the USSR and the other fraternal states, to make every effort to promote the strengthening of peace and detente is an inalienable trait of our socialist way of life and the socialist countries' coordinated foreign policy.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH GDR -- The USSR accounts for about 36 percent of the GDR's external trade and this will rise to 40 percent by the end of the current 5-year period. Trade turnover during the 5-year plan will be over R85 billion, which is over 50 percent more than in the last 5-year plan. In the current 5-year plan, the GDR is supplying to the USSR forge and press equipment, metal-cutting machine tools, metallurgy equipment, turning railway cranes, chemical equipment, 269 ships, agricultural machinery worth R2.2 billion, about 10,000 railway cars (long-distance passenger coaches and refrigerated freight cars), textile machinery and printing presses. The USSR is sending the GDR machine tools, 12,000 heavy trucks, over 14,000 tractors, bulldozers, excavators, cranes, mining equipment, road-building machinery, semiconductors and other electronic components. Consumer goods from the GDR to the USSR include textiles, furniture, glass and ceramic ware, cinefilm, domestic chemicals, cosmetics, electrical household goods, toys, sporting equipment and musical instruments. Since the May plenum, the GDR has agreed to increase deliveries of equipment for bakeries, meat and dairy industries, confectionary, oils and fats and sugar, to the value of about R130 million. In the next 2 years, extra grain milling and elevator equipment worth about R35 million will be supplied. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1145 GMT 29 Jun 82 LD]

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. PIPELINE RESTRICTIONS

Schmidt Criticizes Sanctions

LD301852 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn June 30 TASS -- West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has criticised the recent decision of the Reagan administration to toughen discriminatory U.S. economic "sanctions" against the Soviet Union, U.S. attempts to impose this bankrupt policy on its West European partners and to torpedo the mutually beneficial Soviet-West European "gas-pipes" deal.

Speaking in an interview with the West German television companies ARD and ZDF, he said that all the delegates to the EEC summit meeting in Brussels were unanimous in their concern over trade and political steps made by the United States. Western European governments were perplexed with these moves.

The chancellor said that the United States had taken the decision on these discriminatory measures behind the back of the West Europeans, ignoring their interests and in circumvention of the decisions passed by the recent summit meeting of the seven major industrialized capitalist nations in Versailles, France.

Having imposed this "embargo" after the Versailles meeting where the issue had not even been raised, Americans had failed to notify their allies, even hadn't asked what they thought about it, Helmut Schmidt said.

The chancellor said he believed it was senseless to make world politics with the help of embargoes and trade and political sanctions which only damaged Western economies. He stressed that West Germany did not need a trade war with the Soviet Union and added that he rejected such a possibility for economic and political reasons.

Pressure on Norway

LD301718 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- "The outflanking attack on the 'gas for pipes' deal has obviously failed," IZVESTIYA says in commenting the results of the visit of U.S. Assistant Defence Secretary Richard Perle to Norway. His aim was to convince the Norwegians to step up gas production, egging them on with the "argument" that Siberian gas exports will cost them their West European market.

"After the U.S. frontal attack on the 'gas for pipes' project has failed, the White House, to all appearances, has decided to make an outflanking manoeuvre," IZVESTIYA observes. "The new onslaught on the policy of cooperation has been launched in Norway. Propaganda ballyhoo over Norwegian gas reserves is needed to convince the Europeans to give up the idea of building a gas pipeline from the Soviet Union." The United States has even set up a special team, which after extended studies has confirmed that Norwegian offshore gas reserves are far larger than has been tentatively estimated.

"Having turned to calculations, however, Oslo has found nothing reassuring in them," the article says. The authorities' official spokesman Hans Romm has even stated that at present there is no possibility of raising gas output.

The European Community's Commission which, prompted by the United States, has also set down to calculations, has come to the conclusion that President Reagan 'was misinformed' of the Norwegian gas as an alternative to Siberian gas. Norwegian Petroleum and Energy Minister Hveding has firmly stated that Norwegian gas supplies cannot replace Siberian gas."

"It is in this situation that U.S. Assistant Defence Secretary Richard Perle has rushed to Oslo," the newspaper concludes. "The calculations he has brought along have made little impression on the Norwegian politicians because its figures were obviously inflated"... "We may say that Richard Perle's visit to Oslo was merely a desperate gamble."

COMMUNIQUE ON VISITING FRG CHURCH DELEGATION

LD251218 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- A delegation of the Council of the Evangelical Church of Germany (FRG), led by Bishop Edward Lose, chairman of the council, left for home today after a fortnight stay in the Soviet Union. The religious workers from the FRG were guests of the Russian Orthodox Church and the Lutheran Churches in the Latvian and Estonian Soviet Republics.

The delegation was received by Patriarch of Moscow and All-Russia Pimen and had meetings with the heads of the Lutheran Churches in Riga and Tallinn. Members of the delegation had a talk with theologists of the Russian Orthodox Church at Moscow's religious academy, visited monasteries and churches and delivered sermons.

The delegation visited Kiev and Leningrad. In Leningrad, the delegates laid a wreath at the Piskarevskoye Cemetery where the victims of the war-time Nazi blockade of the city are buried. "Evidence of the suffering caused to people by the war is still to be seen and felt here," Bishop Lose said.

As is said in a communique published here upon the conclusion of the visit, the guests "saw for themselves that the Soviet people and their government have a profound love of peace" and that "the Russian Orthodox Church speaks the sentiments of the Russian people when talking of the need for strengthening peace and broadening peace-making activities."

The religious workers are convinced that all acute international problems now before mankind should be settled through negotiations only. In this connection the two sides expressed the hope in the communique that "the Geneva talks between the USSR and the USA must lead to detente despite the existing difficulties."

Bishop Lose said to a TASS correspondent that he is quite satisfied with the results of his visit and that he believes that contacts and cooperation between the churches will help strengthen mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

OSTROGORSKIY COMMENTS ON HITLERITE INVASION

DW251009 Moscow in German to Germany 1500 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen, on 22 June 1941 Hitlerite Germany attacked the Soviet Union. A war began which cost our country 20 million lives and caused immeasurable material losses. Listen now to a commentary by Vladimir Ostrogorskiy on the 41st anniversary of that day:

Some time ago I received a letter from Mr Willy M. of Darmstadt. The author, who considered himself a member of a large popular party, offered some contemplations in connection with the motion picture *The Unforgotten War* which had just been broadcast by the ARD television network. The main point he made was that we are now living in a time so remote from it that we might as well forget the war. This would be better for all sides.

For people like myself who had direct experience, that day remains unforgotten, like it or not. I also believe that we must not forget this event and the lessons it taught, nor should the younger generation -- perhaps especially the present one.

The listener from Darmstadt maintains in his letter that the difference between the world then and the world now is that today no side wants a world war because the victor would conquer mere ruins. I don't consider the argument convincing enough. After all, it is not the wanting or not wanting that counts, but the goals one sets for oneself.

Hitler and his backers in Germany and abroad intended to forcibly destroy true socialism; this was the goal.

Is there any state today whose leaders would like to destroy true socialism as soon as possible -- a state whose leaders to this end fan an unrestrained arms race and write on their banners the policy of strength and of sabotaging compromises and arrangements acceptable to all? If Mr Willy M. still doubts that, then he should attentively read the speeches by U.S. President Reagan in the British Parliament or in the FRG Bundestag. He should above all consider the facts of U.S. policy, at least those of the past few days -- for instance, the renewed demand by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger that the United States must be prepared to wage a protracted nuclear war, a demand, mind you, which was repeated just a few days after the Soviet Union's solemn renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons.

I am the last person who would parallel Hitlerite Germany with the Federal Republic. Yet the argument especially emphasized by the Darmstadt listener, namely -- and I quote again -- the nearly complete disappearance of militant nationalism, does not convince me. I will refrain from talking here about the way the so-called ethnic groups behave, what the neo-Nazis are doing and what spirit prevails in the Bundeswehr. Something else is important: the mentality whose loudest preacher is Mr Reagan could just as well be used for the psychological preparation of war as was the super-militant nationalism of Mr Hitler. The saying at the time was that the German way should put the world right; now it is that the American way of life should put the world right. The members of the FRG Bundestag most devotedly acclaimed this announcement, including representatives of the two great popular parties.

These, then, are some considerations which cause me to contradict all those who believe that the lessons taught by 22 June 1941, the day our country was attacked by Hitlerite Germany, are no longer topical in the world. No, the lessons remain topical. They show where the danger to peace emanates from. They show how war creeps up -- and in that respect the worlds of then and today are not so very far apart.

However, as far as essential differences are concerned, I would like to draw attention to two of them -- one is negative, the other positive. The negative difference: Hitler and his people would have liked to take all mankind along with them to the grave, but they lacked the technical means for that purpose. However, the technical means are now certainly available, as is generally known. The positive difference: at the time there was no comparable peace movement in the states which threatened peace. If we take this difference into account, if we make allowances for the strengthening of all peace forces, then we probably can hope despite everything that another 22 June will never come about.

TRAPEZNIKOV CRITICIZES L'UNITA COMMENT ON ARTICLE

PM281121 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 25, 18 Jun 82 pp 20-21

[Academician V. Trapeznikov article: "The Astonishing Commentaries of Giulietto Chiesa"]

[Text] On 13 May 1982 L'UNITA, the Italian Communist Party organ, published a commentary by Giulietto Chiesa on my article "Management and Scientific and Technical Progress" in PRAVDA for 7 May 1982. L'UNITA's editorial office entitled this commentary "Dear Comrades, if This Goes on, it Is the End of Development." This heading is clearly calculated to misinform the newspaper's readers, since it creates the impression that the title comes from a Soviet academician who himself believes that his country is "going under." In my view, this is a dishonest method. Incidentally, in his commentary the newspaper's Moscow correspondent does not once mention the real title of my article.

Giulietto Chiesa more than once sins against the truth. He writes that "the CPSU's organ has no rubric 'free platform for the reader,'" giving L'UNITA readers the impression that it is impossible to criticize shortcomings in the pages of Soviet newspapers. I suppose L'UNITA's correspondent reads the Soviet press, and he can of course see, if he wants to, many critical comments in nearly every issue of PRAVDA, as well as in other newspapers.

For instance, PRAVDA for 24 February 1982 published an article by the major Soviet economist Academician A.G. Aganbegyan under the heading "A Key Factor For Growth," which cites statistics characterizing shortcomings in our economy and outlines ways of eliminating them. That is just one of many examples.

Giulietto Chiesa goes on to describe my article as "highly inspired," since, according to him, "every article in the newspaper is the result of a considered, well-weighted decision by the Soviet leadership." But since 1963, I have repeatedly published articles in PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA and other newspapers on shortcomings and on the significance of scientific and technical progress, and I have also written for scientific journals, where I have provided theoretical substantiation for my proposals on this question. Can all my articles and scientific works for decades have been "inspired"... "as a result of a considered, well-weighted decision by the Soviet leadership"? Does not L'UNITA's Moscow correspondent have too vivid an imagination?

I do not intend to enter into polemics with him on individual questions. I will only note that the correspondent places the emphasis incorrectly, thereby distorting the meaning of my article. He ascribes to me the aim of indicating "bottlenecks" and shortcomings in the very structure of the Soviet economic machinery. In reality that is the aim of the correspondent's own commentaries, in which he tries to blacken Soviet realities.

The purpose of my article is constructive: to point out a number of our difficulties and give suggestions for overcoming them, drawing particular attention to the significance and role of scientific and technical progress.

With our economic might, our high scientific and technical potential and the achievements of Soviet science, we are not afraid to talk about difficulties and problems, since criticism is the guarantee of our further successes.

COMMENTARY ON U.S., NATO PLANS FOR CYPRUS

LD242140 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1500 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Dear listeners, the UN Security Council has extended the UN peacekeeping force mandate in Cyprus for another 6 months. At the same time, the Security Council confirmed its support for the 10 point agreement signed between Spiros Kiprianou and Rauf Denktaş, on the basis of which the intercommunal talks were resumed 3 years ago. Our commentator writes:

We would like to remind our listeners that the intercommunal talks were resumed on 15 June 1979 and have been going on ever since. Both sides accept that this is a certain way of achieving a political settlement of the situation on the islands. However, 3 years have already gone by and we are not in a position to speak of any progress in the intercommunal dialogue. The lack of any positive results in solving the internal problems between the two communities is causing anxiety not only for the democratic circles of Cyprus but also for its sincere friends abroad, including the Soviet Union. It is clear that the lack of settlement in the Cyprus crisis has negative consequences for the country's internal political situation, and this causes additional difficulties in achieving a mutually acceptable agreement.

Representatives at the talks have admitted that during this prolonged period of searching for a settlement certain problems that were formerly very clear-cut have become complicated by various conditions, reservations and contradictory interpretations and have become even more aggravated during the crucial discussions.

In order to overcome all these obstacles through the talks, it is necessary to create an atmosphere of confidence and for both sides to display a constructive way of confronting the obstacles, a way that is aimed at safeguarding the unitary, independent and territorially integral state of Cyprus.

This obligation today is certainly difficult, but it could be fulfilled. The Cypriots themselves can and should solve this problem without allowing invited advisers from abroad to get mixed up in their domestic affairs.

According to the Cypriot press, the number of these advisers is increasing year after year. The tone here is set by the U.S. and its West European allies in NATO, whose chief goal is either to slow down as much as possible or to generally bring to a halt the process of settling the Cyprus problem. They do all of this in order to force the Cypriots to ask for their intervention. Such a turn of events gives imperialist circles the possibility of removing the Cyprus problem from the UN framework and of imposing a solution on Nicosia which is in the imperialists' interests. As is known such a solution aims at transforming the island into a military-strategic launchpad for the U.S. and NATO at the crossroads of the three continents.

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However, such a prospect does not suit the inhabitants of Cyprus itself, who are resolutely fighting for the complete demilitarization of Cyprus. The peace-loving aims of the Cyprus people have been expressed in the special resolution of the Cyprus National Assembly that was unanimously approved 3 years ago on 22 July 1979.

The present developments in the Lebanon, our commentator continues, and the escalation of the American military activity which accompanied them in and around Cyprus make this resolution especially topical. More and more Cypriots are becoming convinced that their peaceful future is seriously threatened by the hegemonistic policy of Washington, which tries to draw the Cypriots against their will into the military preparations that are increasingly threatening peace.

The Soviet Union supports the Cypriot people's legitimate demands for the island's demilitarization, an event which would play a positive role in settling the situation on Cyprus itself. The Soviet Union calls on the other countries to make a positive contribution to the earliest and fullest implementation of the UN resolutions, resolutions which provide for keeping Cyprus an independent, sovereign, territorially integral and non-aligned state, our commentator concludes.

TOPICS AT SOVIET-FINNISH NEWSMEN'S ROUNDTABLE

PM250849 [Editorial Report] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 25 signed to press on 17 June 1982 carries on page 16, under the headline "Via Dialogue to Mutual Understanding," a 3,000-word V. Chervyakov article on a 31 May-1 June roundtable meeting of Soviet and Finnish journalists in Leningrad to discuss the topics: "The creation of a nuclear-free zone and the struggle for peace and security in Northern Europe are an important task of the journalists of the USSR and Finland"; "The responsibility and potential of the two countries' journalists in strengthening and developing Soviet-Finnish relations in the eighties"; and "The development of ties between Soviet and Finnish journalists as part of all-European cooperation among journalists."

PRAVDA REPORTS KING HUSAYN'S MOSCOW ARRIVAL

PM290841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Arrival in Moscow"]

[Text] King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan and Queen Nur, currently in the Soviet Union for the purpose of a vacation and to acquaint themselves with the country, arrived in Moscow from Simferopol 25 June.

They were met at the airport by B. Yazkuliyeu, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Ministers T.B. Guzhenko and Ye.A. Kozlovskiy; G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

CRITICISM OF SOVIET ARMOR IN LEBANON REFUTED

LD301816 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- TASS commentator Roman Pavlov writes:

In a bid to diminish the potentialities of the forces, opposing the Israeli-American aggression in Lebanon, the U.S. and Tel Aviv propaganda organs have lately been intensively circulating deliberately false information on Soviet combat equipment. Combat qualities of American arms, used by the Israelis, are being extolled in every way, while the losses being sustained by the interventionists on Lebanese soil are understated.

According to numerous comments of the participants in battles, Soviet tanks, infantry combat vehicle, anti-tank guided missiles and artillery have demonstrated well their efficiency. In the course of fierce fighting trained crews of Syrian tanks, in repelling Israeli attacks, each destroyed four and more tanks of American and Israeli make.

A counterattack of one tank brigade can serve as an example of efficient actions of Syrian tank units. In the course of that counterattack up to 50 aggressor tanks and much other combat equipment were destroyed. It is indicative that for fear of powerful fire attacks from Syrian tanks, the Israelis do not place their armour nearer than 3-4 kilometres from the frontline.

Syrian anti-tank units act well. In two days of fighting, up to 70 tanks and armoured carriers of the Israelis were put out of action by fire of artillery and anti-tank missiles.

Besides, the Western press deliberately keeps silent on the fact that Israel used in Lebanon all advantages stemming from a sudden perfidious attack on that peaceful Arab country. The Israelis for a long time with the help of their numerous agents and intelligence data, received from the United States, planned and prepared a sudden and massive blow on Lebanon by all its armed services. Initially that ensured some advantage to the aggressor. But then the interventionists fully felt the might of counterattacks of defenders of Lebanon.

SOVIET WORKERS OUTRAGED AT ISRAELI ACTIONS

LD302346 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- The Soviet people voice their outrage over the aggression perpetrated by Israel with U.S. direct support against Lebanon.

"Shame upon the Israeli invaders!" "Peace to the Middle East!" read the streamers carried by workers and specialists of Moscow's Smena clothes amalgamation to their rally. Valentina Shugar, veteran of the Second World War, said at the rally that the heart of every Soviet man and woman rankled with pain at the thought of the blood spilt by innocent Lebanese and Palestinians. Like the other speakers, she demanded that the threat be averted from sovereign Lebanon. The Soviet people, the resolution of the participants in the rally said, side themselves with the fighters for national liberation and a life of peace.

Israel cannot be allowed to perpetrate the piratic seizure of the Lebanese capital thus adding the names of thousands of peaceful residents of the city to the death toll.

Workers of the Krasny Oktyabr steel plant in Volgograd came to their rally right after a shift at the fire-breathing furnaces. We make steel for peace in the furnaces which stood in the thick of fighting during the battle of Stalingrad, young steel-maker Vladimir Mokovozov said. It is here that the right of the succeeding generation to life was upheld, as well as the right of all the peoples of the world to peace. In Lebanon this supreme asset of mankind is being destroyed by the Israeli bandits. We steelmakers, like the entire Soviet people, demand an immediate end to genocide.

Workers of the Krasnoye Sormovo plant in Gorky, central Russia, also held a rally to protest against the atrocities of the Israeli Army in Lebanon. It is with truly fascist cynicism that the Israeli invaders are sowing death and destruction in a sovereign country and reject the demands of the world public for an end to aggression, the speakers at the rally stressed.

We brand with infamy the piratic actions of Israel.

Engineering workers, men of medicine and students of the maritime territory declared at their rallies that they were in solidarity with the Arab peoples of Palestine and Lebanon fighting for their just cause. They stressed that the policy of Tel Aviv, seeking to eliminate the Palestine Liberation Organization and to intimidate the Arab peoples, is doomed to fail.

The people of the Soviet far east demanded that the fire of war on Lebanese soil be immediately put out and that Israeli troops be immediately withdrawn within the internationally recognised borders.

SOVIET SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIANS, SYRIA PRAISED

PM290919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 82 p 5

[TASS report: "The Arabs' Loyal Friend"]

[Text] Beirut, 25 Jun — The stance adopted by the Soviet Union in the UN Security Council is testimony to its determination to ensure the restoration of peace and calm in Lebanon, reads a statement by the Society for Lebanese-Soviet Friendship issued in the Lebanese capital.

Guided by the provisions of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic, the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN stresses, the Soviet Union has not only given Syria assistance in repulsing the Israeli offensive but is also helping to create a military equilibrium with the enemy.

True to their internationalist duty, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have given and continue to give the Palestinian people political, material and moral support, Z. Alawi, member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine Central Committee, said in an interview with the Cypriot newspaper KHARAVYI.

Touching on the Soviet Union's stance in the UN Security Council, Hasan Khalid, grand mufti of Lebanon, noted with satisfaction that it is based on a demand for the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory.

"The Soviet Union is the Arabs' loyal friend and the defender of their rights," stresses a statement by the National Progressive Front of Syria.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES, DOCTORS DESTINED FOR LEBANON

LD301628 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] The Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and the Soviet Peace Fund have decided to give assistance to the inhabitants of Lebanon and Palestinian refugees, victims of the Israeli aggression.

Medicines, bandages, clothes and shoes for children, blankets and tents are being sent to Lebanon. Lebanese and Palestinian casualties will be sent to the Soviet Union for treatment.

A decision has been made to send teams of Soviet doctors to Lebanon.

U.S., ISRAEL SHARE BLAME FOR MIDEAST 'CRIMES'

PM010929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "On the Meeting Between Begin and Reagan"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has received Israeli Prime Minister Begin in the White House. This meeting, which was held to the accompaniment of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, confirmed that the United States and Israel are in open collusion and that the criminal action on Lebanese soil was prepared beforehand by Tel Aviv in close cooperation with Washington. It is no mere chance that ABC TV correspondent B. Dunsmore noted: "When the President took his leave of Begin on the White House front lawn it seemed obvious that the United States and Israel have identical aims in Lebanon. The Israeli was obviously enraptured over the results of the meeting."

The reports of this meeting prove that the United States supports Israel's flagrant aggression both in the political and the military sense and that President Reagan actually approves the outrages which the Israeli military is perpetrating on the Lebanese territory it has occupied. This is evidenced in particular by Reagan's statement that, in invading a sovereign country, Israel thereby allegedly wanted to "free itself from terrorism." Who, one may ask, empowered the U.S. or Israeli Governments to carry out this aggression and to act on foreign soil at their own discretion, completely disregarding the norms of international law?

At the end of the talks Reagan alleged in a conversation with journalists that the United States and Israel share the obligation to seek peace in the Near East. At what price? one may ask. At the cost of liquidating the Arab people of Palestine, by committing a criminal act? At the price of the violence which Israel is perpetrating in Lebanon?

As Reagan then said, the United States and Israel have agreed that Israel must not be the target of attack from the north. But has an attack really been made on Israel? Not at all. These are pharisaical arguments. The whole world knows that it is Israel that attacked by violating the existing borders and territorial integrity of a neighboring sovereign state. In these circumstances it is hypocritical to prate about not letting Israel be the target of attack from the north.

In his turn Begin called the talks fruitful. He tried here to prove, in contradiction to the facts, that Israel has, allegedly, not invaded Lebanon and does not want "a single inch of Lebanese soil." But at the same time the Israeli prime minister said that he would not withdraw the troops from Lebanese territory until a government acceptable to Israel and the United States was set up in that country. What further proof of aggression and the occupation of Lebanese territory is needed? And are not Israeli troops occupying the Golan Heights belonging to Syria? Are they not trampling Arab land on the west bank of the Jordan?

It is typical that after the talks an administration spokesman "explained" that Israel was allegedly intending to advance only 22 miles inside Lebanese territory.

This does not tie in at all with Reagan's statement that Israel had no intention to invade at all. Then this same spokesman said that the development of events was determined by the Syrian troops opposition to the Israeli troops, which allegedly was a threat to the Israeli Armed Forces.

How they indeed try to pass off black for white! The development of the military actions was determined by the invasion of Lebanese territory by eight Israeli armored divisions and five motorized brigades. And it is precisely the Israeli troops which have seized a considerable portion of Lebanon, have surrounded Beirut and are preparing to attack it, and are threatening the Palestinian Arabs with general destruction. And now they are saying though that they went into Lebanon for the sake of defending -- their own territory.

This is the language of the aggressors. It is the language of those who support them. Whatever President Reagan has said, and, together with him, the former terrorist and now Israeli Prime Minister Begin, the responsibility for the crimes which are now being committed on Lebanese soil lies with them both.

In the light of the Lebanese events U.S. global pretensions, including its pretensions to strengthening and expanding its positions in the Near and Middle East, are being confirmed yet again.

COMMENTARY ON ISRAEL'S CEASE-FIRE CONDITIONS

LD291130 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Commentary by Moscow TV political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev: "Israel's Terrorism"]

[Text] During the past 48 hours Israeli and American radio stations and news agencies have been reporting news from Lebanon in deliberately calm tones. They are making it appear that since the fourth cease-fire was announced nothing in particular has been happening in Beirut. But yesterday, towards the end of the day, Israeli aircraft flying over Beirut dropped thousands of leaflets which say: The war against the Palestinians has not ended. Take advantage of the cease-fire agreement to save your life! The leaflets show in detail routes which should be followed in leaving the city. As if to underline the fact that there are no other routes except those indicated by Israeli officers the interventionists today blocked roads into the southern sector of Beirut.

You must agree that these leaflets are amazing documents. Israel has publicly warned that its word means nothing and that it cannot be believed. I remember a description of how Israel broke the previous cease-fire agreement 2 or 3 weeks ago. The Israeli tanks were not the first to open fire, they simply rushed forward like an avalanche toward the Palestinian and Syrian positions in their path and when, practically under the tracks of the tanks, they began to defend themselves, the Israeli officers, echoed by Begin, said with satisfaction: You see? They were the first to break the agreement! This is an unprecedented mixture of mockery, cunning, arrogance and blackmail.

The so-called conditions for a political settlement of the Lebanon crisis produced yesterday by the Israeli cabinet are in the same spirit. The gist of them is that Israeli forces will not storm West Beirut if the Palestinians leave and surrender their weapons to the Lebanese Army. Where is the political settlement here? Why should the Palestinians lay down their arms? Is it not their right to offer resistance and fight for their lives? Sharon, the Israeli defense minister, who is not disposed to putting things diplomatically commented frankly only yesterday on his government's decision. He said he considers that the way of persuading the Palestinians to leave Beirut is pressure, meaning military pressure. This means the continuation of genocide.

Israel continues firmly to rely on the support of the United States. Secretary of State Haig's resignation caused only a certain amount of confusion there, and a few complimentary remarks were addressed to Haig.

But this morning Radio Israel stated confidently that the nature of U.S. policy toward Israel will not change because they have common interests in the Near East. You can't put it clearer than that. These two countries have set themselves against the whole world.

Our television screen is now showing you the information board during the UN General Assembly's special session on the Palestinian question. A resolution sharply condemning Tel Aviv is being voted on. One hundred and twenty-seven states voted for the condemnation and only two against: the United States and Israel itself. Two against 127! These figures are worth remembering.

ISRAEL ACCUSED OF VIOLATING GENEVA CONVENTION

LD301016 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Ottawa 30 June TASS -- Israel is using American-made pellet bombs against Palestinian refugees. This was said by Christopher Guianno, the Canadian doctor, at a press conference here. Christopher Guianno recently returned from Lebanon where he worked as a surgeon at a hospital in Sidon.

He said he saw whole blocks being destroyed and pellet bombs being dropped on refugee camps. The hospital at which he worked was fired upon and bombed four times, although a red cross was clearly marked on its roof in accordance with the Geneva Convention. He said the Israeli military authorities blew up a state-run hospital in Sidon forcing the patients to leave it.

The Israeli military, Christopher Guianno said, allowed refugees to return to their camps and then bombed them again. He said that out of the ten thousand Palestinians and Lebanese who died as a result of Israel's aggression fifty per cent were children under 12-13.

Christopher Guianno accused Tel Aviv of violating the Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of civilians in times of war. He called for an urgent and independent inquiry into the conditions at Israeli concentration camps for Palestinians in Lebanon and at Megiddo prison in the north of Israel.

The Israeli authorities arrested Guianno, two Norwegian physicians, an Iraqi surgeon and other foreign doctors and kept them for four days in the yard of a school, turned into a concentration camp, and then in prison. There were about 600 prisoners in the school yard, he said. Despite a sweltering heat of 35 degrees, everyone of them was given daily three glasses of water and one loaf of bread for five. Anyone who made any protests was immediately beaten up with clubs and a metal-tipped whip, Christopher Guianno said. Four prisoners were beaten up to death before his own eyes. Interrogations were accompanied with brutal beatings. Without any reasons whatsoever, the soldiers beat up the Iraqi surgeon and several physicians from African and Asian countries working at Palestinian hospitals. I want the world public to know what is taking place in Lebanon, Christopher Guianno said.

ZIONISM, JEWISH LOBBY, FASCISM DISCUSSED

'Selfish' Israeli Aims

TA292007 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1800 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Once again the world witnesses a war of aggression, not on military maps where arrows mark the bloody operation but it sees the dramatic reality with its own eyes. The world witnesses the nature of this war in the hot sands on the beach where the Palestinians and Lebanese are particularly suffering from hunger and thirst; in Sidon which, through Begin's orders, has all but been erased from the face of the earth; in the wide-open windows in the burned high-rise buildings in Beirut. These horrendous pictures remind us of events of the past. The reminiscing is particularly provoked by the Israeli patrols, the long lines of detainees, the scary orders posted on the walls in the occupied settlements in Lebanon.

And what can be said about those white crosses which the Israeli occupiers want to compel the Palestinian refugees to wear? Are these miserable people in for the same destiny which 40 years ago the fascists envisioned for millions of people who were forced to carry a yellow Star of David?

This is how the rulers of the country, which was at the time established according to the decision of the world community, are behaving today to a great extent, because of the sympathy the world public has acquired for the Jews who suffered so much from the Nazi genocide. It is no coincidence that Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky a few days ago described the Israeli Government as semi-fascist.

How is this to be interpreted? Is this an inevitable paradox of history? If we are indeed confronted with a tragic paradox here, then it is the result of the class policy and the ideology of imperialism to which Zionism is very closely related. The lack of religious tolerance and chauvinism, the striving for constant expansion of living space, a militaristic and primitive approach for the solution of political problems are the outstanding characteristics of the views and the deeds of the Zionist elite in Israel, and, its senior partner, in fact fosters and encourages all this. In effect, such a position is natural. As far as the imperialists are concerned, the suffering and the anguish of innocent people only constitute small change which, in their opinion, is designed to serve them in their game directed toward the fulfillment of their own selfish aims. It should be remembered how cruelly -- but with the same degree of failure -- an attempt was made to bomb Vietnam back to the stone age. It should also be remembered how all that ended, particularly today when there is a desire not only to undermine the national consciousness of the Arabs but also of other peoples who are getting rid of or have already rid themselves from enslavement. The Reagan administration hopes that the Israeli militarists will pave the way for the U.S. forces to arrive in Lebanon -- just as they arrived in the Sinai, for example -- under the guise of a multinational force.

In its statement on 14 June, the Soviet Government drew attention to these plans. Among other things, the statement notes that the Middle East is an area located very near the borders of the Soviet Union and obviously the Soviet Union cannot but take an interest in what is happening in that region, especially since the Pentagon considers this region one of the potential arenas for military actions in the global war it is planning. Meanwhile, this is an experimental field for checking fighting methods and the latest models of U.S. weapons purchased by Israel.

However, one result is already clear today and that is that those acting according to the above-mentioned plans and those who operate these weapons -- cluster bombs, for instance -- do not at all distinguish between soldiers and civilians. What is happening today in the Middle East gives rise to very bitter thoughts. The aggressors and their proteges would like to fulfill the wish of the Arab nations but they have provoked a counterproductive reaction. Is this not proved at least by the mass demonstrations in Egypt against the Camp David deal, demonstrations which were not dispersed easily. It is not only the Arab nations which today increasingly see the dangers are not at all abstract but concrete and very tangible perils. The camouflage net has sort of been pulled off and torn in the Middle East, the net designed to hide from the public the extent of the danger this region entails for the entire world. No wonder then that increasing numbers of people on all the continents are joining the struggle against the threat of war and the arms race engendered by imperialism.

Ukraine Book Reviewed

LD300802 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 30 Jun 82

["The Truth About Zionism" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS — The book "Zionism in the System of Imperialism", which has been issued by the political literature publishers of the Ukraine, deals with the reactionary essence of Zionism.

A review of the book in the OGONEK magazine stresses that it is particularly topical now "that the U.S. administration is cynically providing cover for any brigand action by the Israeli rulers, that international Zionism, like the Begin clique, is turning terrorism into the main method of its activity."

The book analyzes the two mutually interconnected social evils — Zionism and anti-semitism. It shows, in particular, why Zionism stands to gain from antisemitism at all stages. In whipping up antisemitism in this day, Zionist agents thus hope to lure away citizens of Jewish extraction of other countries into Israel, the state which is daily waging military operations against the Palestinians in the occupied territories and on the lands of the neighbour Arab states.

The scientific and practical inconsistency of the concepts of Zionism, including the incessant verbiage of its emissaries about a "world-wide Jewish nation" is exposed in a chapter saying that Zionism zealously serving the capitalist monopolies "is an ideology and policy of the big Jewish bourgeoisie and is directed at fomenting national strife between the working people, at strengthening the rule of the people of one nation over others."

The book deals in detail with the Zionist lobby in the USA, whose leaders "are trying to dictate to the American leaders, especially to the extremist Reagan administration, how to facilitate Israel's militaristic actions, how to build up arms supplies to it and frustrate the attempts of the U.S. Security Council at calling Israel to answer for the atrocities perpetrated in the occupied Arab lands. But these atrocities are akin to the ones which were perpetrated by the Nazis. They are evidence of the growing influence of profascist elements among the Zionists.

PRAVDA REPORTS LIBYAN OFFICIAL'S MOSCOW VISIT

PM301201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Revolution Command Council of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, made a stopover in Moscow 18-21 June on his way home.

A.S. Jallud was met and seen off at the airport by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, N.S. Ryzhov and V.F. Stukalin, USSR deputy ministers of foreign affairs, and other officials.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH CUBA OPENS TALKS

Rodriguez, Katushev Remarks

PA302126 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Jun 82

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, has charged in Moscow that U.S. President Ronald Reagan has cynically admitted that his policy toward Cuba has two objectives and that both seek the destruction of socialism. In this regard, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez explained that the first objective is to crush the island and that the second is to separate it from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The Cuban leader is leading the Cuban delegation attending the 12th session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cuba.

In his initial remarks at the outset of the meeting, the Cuban vice president warned of the grave international situation resulting from Washington's aggressive policy. He said that U.S. imperialism is increasing its attacks -- not only on the USSR and the other socialist countries -- but on developing nations as well.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said that Cuba is strongly affected by the U.S. attacks in both the military area and trade. He stressed that, in the last few months, hostility has been reflected with growing seriousness in Cuba's economic relations with capitalist nations. The Cuban vice president noted that Cuba is still dependent on the capitalist market in some important economic areas. He indicated that sugar prices remain low and that the blockade imposed by the United States interferes with the country's obtainment of loans.

The Cuban leader added that as a result of the aggressive U.S. policy and the effects of the recent heavy rains that hit Cuba, the country will be unable to achieve the same economic results this year and next as it achieved last year, when the gross national product grew by 12 percent.

As for the Soviet-Cuban intergovernmental commission session, Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said that it demonstrates the sure path that the Cuban economy has taken and noted that the subjects to be analyzed include fundamental areas of the country's economy.

For his part, Soviet Deputy Chairman Konstantin Katushev stressed that at a time when the United States is intensifying its economic and trade blockade of the socialist countries, the fulfillment of Cuba's economic development plan through the year 2000 takes on special significance. He reported that on this occasion the Cuban-Soviet commission will study the development of economic and trade cooperation in 1982 and the achievement of the most important scientific and technical objectives. Solutions will also be sought to fuel supply problems.

Among other aspects, the commission will review the advance in construction of the first Cuban nuclear power plant, the rehabilitation of the nickel industry in the Punta Gorda, Moa and Nicaro plants in eastern Cuba and other plans to solve problems in sea and ground transportation.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez responded to Katushev's comments by saying that Cuba is strong because its relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are strong and by expressing thanks for the fraternal welcome that his delegation has received in Moscow.

Levchenko Commentary

LD301546 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Leonid Levchenko commentary]

[Excerpts] In the Kremlin the Soviet head of government, Nikolay Tikhonov, has received Cuba's vice chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. They exchanged views on Soviet-Cuban economic cooperation and the participation of the Soviet Union and Cuba in the activities of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Leonid Levchenko makes these comments:

During the meeting the sides expressed satisfaction with the steady strengthening of the friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Cuba. There is no branch of the Cuban economy wherein the results of this cooperation would not be seen. In the 5-year period that ended in 1980 the USSR helped Cuba to build and modernize some 90 industrial facilities, supplied the equipment for the construction and modernization of 35 sugar plants and over 50 educational centers.

At present the Soviet Union is assisting Cuba in building and rebuilding on a modern basis 337 projects, including big (?power) stations and a metallurgical plant, with the active support of the USSR and other members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance last year economic plan.

Along with increasing the economic potential, Cuba does much to satisfy the material and cultural needs of the population. In the current 5-year period the country is supposed to build 200,000 apartments. Medical services will be improved. At the end of the period there will be one doctor per 400,000 people, [words indistinct] much better than in many industrialized capitalist countries.

At their meeting Nikolay Tikhonov and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez stressed that in this worsened international situation caused by the moves of aggressive imperialist powers, the Soviet Union and Cuba would continue, together with other peaceloving states, to counteract the attempts of imperialist forces to shake the foundations of peace and security and would defend the relaxation of tension and peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS SHCHERBITSKIY PLENUM SPEECH

PM301351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent report: "The Party's Plans Are the People's Plans"]

[Text] Kiev, 24 Jun — Ukrainian agriculture has taken a major step forward in the years since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum. The Ukraine is now faced with attaining new frontiers, and the republic must increase its contribution to the country's food resources. This was emphasized by the participants in today's Ukrainian CP Central Committee plenum which discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the task of the republic party organization stemming from its decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report "On the USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures To Implement It."

The report was delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee. The CPSU Central Committee May plenum, he said, examined a question prepared on the initiative of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and of exceptionally important economic, social and political significance. In terms of the scale of the tasks set and its influence on the life of our society the plenum will undoubtedly go down in history as an outstanding, truly epochal event in the life of our party and the entire Soviet people. It analyzed the results of the party's purposeful work in developing agricultural production and the state of affairs in the country's agroindustrial complex and defined ways of resolving the central problem of the eighties — the food problem.

Today it should be noted in particular that the elaboration and implementation of the party's present agrarian policy are inextricably linked with the name and activity of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This matter, like the solution of other important and urgent state tasks, has manifested with tremendous force Leonid Ilich's ability, as Lenin put it, to consider promptly and to know where to focus his main efforts and attention and to translate the great concepts of politics and economics into the language of practice, the ability to direct the will and energy of the party and all working people toward the attainment of great goals.

The speaker then described the main results of the implementation of the party's policy and the tasks of the development of the agroindustrial complex. He pointed out that in the time since the party Central Committee March (1965) plenum truly striking changes have taken place in the country's agriculture. This can also be seen in the example of the republic. Over three 5-year plans about R61 billion, or 3.6 times more than in the preceding period of this duration, were channeled into the development of this sector. As a result the material and technical base of agriculture has been qualitatively renewed. Production specialization and concentration and interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration have been widely developed. There have been profound positive changes in the rural population's living and working conditions.

The consistent implementation of the party's agrarian policy, the selfless labor of the kolkhoz members, sovkhos workers, specialists and industrial workers have produced tangible results. Despite the fact that the republic's agriculture has frequently been subjected to the severest trials, particularly in the past 3 years, the average annual gross output of this sector has increased from R19.5 billion in the 7th 5-Year Plan to R28.5 billion in the 10th 5-Year Plan, or by 47 percent. Labor productivity over this period has almost doubled.

Gross grain, sugar beet, vegetable, fruit and berry harvests have increased 50-80 percent, while meat production per 100 hectares of land has increased from 77 to 124 quintals and milk production from 341 to 517 quintals. It is very important that the output of agricultural products systematically exceed the population growth.

Dwelling in features of the Food Program, V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted that its preparation is a fundamentally new step in the system of our planning and management of the socialist economy.

It is the embodiment of a targeted, comprehensive approach toward the solution of a large-scale socioeconomic problem.

The goals outlined for the eighties are quite high. In the Ukraine the average annual grain harvest must be increased by 10-11 million tons and brought to 53-54 million tons, meat production (carcass weight) must exceed 4.6 million tons and milk production 24 million tons.

The republic's Food Program which is being elaborated is an organic component of the country's unified Food Program. It will define specific tasks for the development of agriculture and other sectors of the agro-industrial complex and the improvement of supplies to the population and will outline ways of resolving them. Food programs are also being compiled for the oblasts and rayons, and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes comprehensive plans are being drawn up for the development of the farms and an increase in the output of agricultural products. Beginning this year, every oblast and rayon, every sector and labor collective must make its maximum contribution to the implementation of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May plenum.

The speaker dwelt in detail on the tasks of the all-round intensification of all sectors of the agro-industrial complex as the decisive condition of the successful implementation of the Food Program. The key elements, he noted, is the further development of agriculture. And the paramount task here remains that of increasing the gross grain harvests.

The only way of resolving it under our conditions is a further substantial increase in yield. To reach the projected production volumes it is essential to increase the yield of grain crops in the current 5-year plan to 30-31 quintals per hectare and 32-33 quintals in the next. Thus the average growth throughout the republic over the 10 years should be 6-7 quintals, or 23-25 percent. It is from this that we must proceed in determining for zones, oblasts, rayons and farms.

Unrelenting attention will continue to be paid to ensuring the planned gross harvest of Ukraine's leading food crop -- winter wheat, and particularly its strong and valuable strains -- and also to increasing the production of hulled crops. At the same time serious steps must be taken to increase gross harvests of forage crops. In particular, in the current 5-year plan it is intended to double corn grain production.

Crucial tasks have been set the republic by the Food Program in increasing the production of sugar from beets. Over the 10 years the production of this sugar must increase 70 percent. This requires a considerable improvement in the state of affairs both in beetgrowing and in the sugar industry. Specific steps to enhance the efficiency of beet sugar production have been defined in the republic's scientific and technical program designated sugar. It is also planned to increase the production of vegetable oil and to boost the gross harvests of potatoes and fruit and vegetable produce.

The report noted that these tasks can be successfully performed only on the basis of the further improvement of the standard of arable farming. And for that it is necessary to complete more rapidly the introduction of scientifically substantiated systems of arable farming which take into account the natural and economic conditions of each oblast, rayon and farm, and to ensure that they become law for specialists and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders.

Paramount significance is now attached to the improvement of seed growing, the assimilation of scientifically substantiated crop rotations and the increased production and correct use of fertilizers.

Land reclamation is playing an increasing part in improving the stability of arable farming. In particular it is planned to complete construction of the Danube-Dnestr and Kakhovskaya irrigation systems and the second stage of the Dnepr-Donbass canal, to begin construction of the third stage of the Severo-Krymskiy canal and the first stage of the Serogozskiy Mainline Canal, and to develop the construction of the Dnepr-Bug hydropower system. By 1990 reclaimed land areas in the republic will total 6.4 million hectares -- that is, one out of every 6-7 hectares of all agricultural land. This priceless resource must be used to the greatest profit. Yet in the last 5-year plan alone the output of plant-growing products on reclaimed land was over 20 percent below the planned level, while for last year this figure was 25 percent.

In stockraising, as in other sectors, the intensification factor is also being advanced to the fore. Ways of resolving this task are: the improvement of the qualitative composition of the livestock population; the amelioration of breeding work; the development of highly productive breeds of animals. After all, in pursuit of livestock numbers many stockraising units now maintain a considerable number of old, low-productivity cows, and they have not organized zootechnical and veterinary work properly.

The buildup of beef production remains the main direction for increasing meat resources in view of the fodder structure in the republic. Extensive use must be made of intensive feeding methods, weight increases must be boosted sharply and fattening times must be reduced on this basis. Nor must attention to sectors giving a rapid return -- hog raising and poultry raising for meat -- be slackened. Full use must also be made of the potential of sheep and rabbit rearing.

Decisive significance for boosting livestock raising is attached to the speediest creation of a firm, stable fodder base. The fodder problem remains a bottleneck on many farms. In every oblast it is essential to complete in the very near future the full transition of fodder production to the status of an independent, specialized sector. Specific avenues and volumes of work in resolving the fodder problem have been defined by a comprehensive plan for the development of fodder production.

The report stressed that the course toward the intensification of fodder production sets science crucial tasks. There are in the republic 207 scientific and educational establishments employing 16,000 scientific workers engaged in the elaboration of agricultural problems. A considerable potential. But by no means all its elements are operating with the due return, and duplication and trivial themes have not been eliminated. Considering the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee plenum, the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences and the Southern Department of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the ministries and departments, VUZes and all scientific institutions and their party organizations must specify their plans for research and focus the efforts of the scientific collectives on the solution of the most topical problems. With a view to accelerating the introduction of completed developments it is essential to make more extensive use of tried and tested forms of linking science and production, such as science and production associations, creative collaboration between scientific institutions and rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and others.

A large part of the report was devoted to the tasks of the accelerated development of all sectors connected with agriculture, and primarily those which ensure the storage and processing of produce and its delivery to the consumer.

The need to assimilate fully and to the greatest effect the funds earmarked by the state to build up the capacities of the processing enterprises and the material and technical base of storage, and for the retooling of these sectors, was pointed out.

The solution of many of the tasks set in the Food Program will depend largely on the timely commissioning of agroindustrial complex projects and on the precise operation of the industry which serves the countryside. Criticism was leveled against the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, oblasts, enterprises and construction organizations where a lag has been allowed to occur in building up the production and delivery of machinery, equipment, spare parts and mineral fertilizers, and where the technical standard and quality of output is still poor.

A paramount role is played by the speediest startup and the full use of the commissioned capacities, particularly at enterprises for the production of mineral fertilizers and machine-building plants. Substantial reserves lie here, and they must be used to the maximum. In particular support must be given everywhere to the initiative -- approved by the CPSU Central Committee -- from the collectives of the Kharkovskaya Oblast agricultural machine-building enterprises regarding the ahead-of-schedule commissioning and speediest startup of capacities.

Exceptionally important significance, the speaker continued, is attached to the measures approved by the CPSU Central Committee for the social restructuring of the countryside. The need for these measures is dictated by life itself. The Ukrainian CP Central Committee and the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers have approved a comprehensive program for the sociocultural development of the countryside for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the period through 1990. As a whole this program accords with the tasks set by the Central Committee May plenum and will form a component part of the republic's Food Program.

While paying main attention to the development of public production, it is essential to make the maximum use of all other sources for increasing food resources, including the population's private subsidiary plots, fruit and vegetable growing cooperatives and enterprises' subsidiary farms. The experience of Kharkovskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Lvovskaya and several other oblasts shows that the practice of pooling enterprise funds to create hothouse combines and highly mechanized fattening complexes has proved itself.

A considerable place in the report was taken by questions of improving the management of the agroindustrial complex and perfecting the economic mechanism. The substantial changes which have taken place recently in the level and nature of productive forces in the economy's agrarian sector require that the management structure be simplified, that it be made more flexible and efficient and that superfluous elements, parallel work and duplication be eliminated. We must also consider the fact that the organizations which serve agriculture have at present only weak ties, economically speaking, with the work of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and the assessment of their activity frequently does not depend on the end result obtained on the farms. The prevailing conditions have led to the disruption of autonomous financing principles, which has had an adverse effect on agricultural production efficiency. On some farms milk, meat and vegetable production is unprofitable.

In implementing the measures set out in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions approved by the CPSU Central Committee May plenum, a large amount of organizational work must be performed in the republic: Agroindustrial associations must be formed in the rayons and oblasts, councils must be formed for them and cadres must be selected.

The speaker revealed in detail the organizational and political work of the party, soviet and economic organs in implementing the Food Program.

Over 1.1 million CPSU members and candidate members -- over one-third of the entire membership of the Ukrainian CP -- now work in the republic's countryside. They are united in almost 34,000 primary party organizations. Some 532,000 communists are directly employed in agricultural production, which is 40 percent more than at the time of the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum. The task consists in ensuring that every party organization is a militant, cohesive collective, embarks boldly on large-scale, long-term matters and makes skillful use of the rights granted by the party rules, above all the right of control. That is particularly important now that the economic independence of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes is being considerably expanded.

In connection with the formation of agroindustrial associations the question arises of coordinating the efforts of the party organizations of the collectives belonging to these associations, and coordinating their actions. A very important role in performing all organizational work on the Food Program's practical implementation belongs to the party raykoms.

The party committees must pursue with even greater persistence the line toward improving the selection, placement and education of kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists and raising their responsibility for the fulfillment of plans and for production efficiency.

The plenum decisions are now being discussed in the party organizations and labor collectives and at party raykom and gorkom plenums. In the next few days party obkom plenums will take place. It is important that, as the CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions require, specific measures be determined everywhere for fulfilling the tasks set in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and for implementing the Food Program. All this work, the speaker stressed, must be linked closely and efficiently with preparations for the notable jubilee -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

In conclusion V.V. Shcherbitskiy said:

Ahead of us is exceptionally important and crucial work. The communists and all working people of the Soviet Ukraine, fully aware of its significance and their responsibility, must augment their efforts and do everything necessary for the successful implementation of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May plenum.

The speeches delivered by B. V. Kachura, first secretary of Donetskii party Obkom; Yu.N. Yelchenko, first secretary of Kiev party Gorkom; Twice Hero of Socialist Labor A.V. Gitalov, leader of a tractor team at the 20th CPSU Congress kolkhoz, Novoukrainskiy Rayon, Kirovogradskaya Oblast; M.V. Khorunzhiy, Ukrainian SSR Minister of Agriculture, and others stressed that the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum have been made the basis of the practical activity of party, state and economic organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations, labor collectives and scientific organizations. All the republic party organizations' organizational and political work and the efforts of all the republic's working people, the speakers noted, are aimed now at implementing the Food Program and bringing existing reserves into operation as rapidly as possible.

The speeches by those taking part in the plenum comprehensively examined ways of making more effective use of agriculture's fixed capital, of effecting the all-round intensification of agricultural production, ensuring the planned rate of its growth, improving the quality of ~~work~~ economy and thrift, eliminating losses and improving the management of the agroindustrial complex and the related sectors. It was stressed that the implementation of the measures approved by the CPSU Central Committee May plenum will be of enormous significance for the further development of the countryside's productive forces, for increasing the production of high-quality foodstuffs and for ensuring their steady supply to the population.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES PEROVSKIY RAYON VOTERS

PM301101 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 82 p 2

[Speech delivered by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. At 15 June meeting with voters in Moscow's Perovskiy Rayon]

[Text] Dear comrades!

I have met with the Perovskiy Rayon voters many times. And every meeting has been a pleasant and moving event for me. The same is true of the present meeting. First of all, I would like to express profound gratitude to the collective of the Order of Lenin, Order of the Labor Red Banner Moskva-Sortirovochnaya locomotive depot, for the honor and trust invested in me in the shape of my nomination as candidate deputy of the Moscow City Soviet.

I cordially thank my agent, Aleksey Vasilyevich Bryksin, and all the comrades who have come out in support of my candidacy here. Many thanks for the warm words, the positive assessment of my work and the good wishes.

I regard the trust invested in me by the voters as a manifestation of the working people's deep respect for our Communist Party, in whose ranks I have been for more than 40 years, and as a positive assessment of the activity of the Moscow City party organization, in which I have been working for many years. I would like to assure you and all the comrade voters that I will continue to strive to justify the trust invested in me and to loyally serve the party's cause, the cause of the struggle for the Soviet people's happiness and the prosperity of our great motherland and its capital — the hero city of Moscow.

Comrades!

In the course of the election campaign for the elections to the soviets, as always, the results of the work done in the period between elections are being summed up and new targets in economic and cultural building are being outlined. Herein lies the continuity of our actions and the democratic nature of our system.

The main event in the period which has elapsed was the 26th CPSU Congress, an outstanding political event in our country's life and a historic milestone on the path to communism. The course elaborated by the congress for the country's further socioeconomic development and for increasing the people's well-being and the peace program which it adopted have become the basis of all activity by the party and people. The decisions and ideas of the party congress are exerting an increasing influence both on our internal affairs and on the course of events in the world.

The Soviet people, on entering the eighties, had achieved major successes in all salients of communist building. The country's economic potential has increased significantly. Its defense capability has strengthened still further. National wealth has increased.

The achievements of scientific and technical progress have made it possible to develop old sectors of production and create new ones. The productivity of social labor in the national economy as a whole has increased almost 50 percent. The output of consumer goods has almost doubled.

Much has been done in the sphere of social development. In recent years wages have increased for many categories of working people and pensions, allowances and grants have increased. Additional privileges have been introduced for people who took part in the Great Patriotic War. Apartment blocks have been constructed in the country with a total area exceeding the entire urban housing stock existing in the early sixties. The sale of foodstuffs and industrial goods to the population has increased.

Despite the fact that last year was a difficult year for the national economy, there is every reason to say that the new 5-year plan began successfully. Further economic growth was ensured and there are preferential development rates in such sectors as machine building, metalworking, the petroleum, chemical and gas industries, and consumer goods production. Hundreds of new enterprises have come into operation. New oil and gas pipelines and mainline railroads extend over thousands of kilometers. In a word, our economy has scaled new, greater heights. That is the main result of the period which has elapsed.

The successes of the socialist economy are considerable, but its potential is far from fully exploited. The 11th 5-Year Plan must be an important stage in the building of the material and technical base of communism, the improvement of socialist social relations and the molding of the new person. The country's national economy will be further developed on the basis of accelerated scientific and technical progress, the transfer of the economy onto a footing of intensive development, the more rational utilization of the country's production potential, all-around savings of resources and improved quality of work.

The party's main economic strategy -- to ensure a steady growth in the people's material well-being -- is being steadily implemented. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the proportion of consumption in the national income will increase. Measures to increase wages and other payments and concessions to the population will be implemented. There will be a further increase in the role of social consumption funds, which will reach R144 billion in 1985, or 23 percent more than in 1980. In particular, there will be an improvement in the material situation of more than 4.5 million families with children and about 14 million pensioners. The high rates of housing construction will be maintained.

All this will make it possible to further strengthen and extend material guarantees of Soviet people's constitutional rights to health care and material security, leisure and education and housing and to increase assistance to large families, mothers and newly-weds.

As you know, the party's course of improving the working people's living standard is being implemented consistently and steadily. Speaking at the 17th trade unions congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that the more mature our society becomes, the more attention we can and must devote to working conditions, housing, catering, the service sphere, health care and education -- to all that determines the people's well-being and their mood.

The USSR Food Program for the period through 1990, adopted by the CPSU Central Committee May plenum, is a vivid new manifestation of the party's concern for improving Soviet people's life. This program has been elaborated in accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, on the initiative and with the direct participation of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. It is the result of collective work by party, soviet, planning and economic organs, scientists, kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists. It takes account of press articles and proposals from the working people.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's pithy report at the CPSU Central Committee plenum gave an all-around analysis of the results of the party's tremendous work to develop agriculture and strengthen its material and technical base and defined the main directions of the development of the country's agroindustrial complex and ways and means of implementing the Food Program. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report is a major contribution to scientific communism, the Marxist-Leninist theory of the agrarian question and the practice of the resolution of the food problem. The aim of the Food Program is to reliably supply Soviet people with food products and to do so as quickly as possible.

The Food Program embodies the targeted, comprehensive approach and is a fundamentally new step in the planning system and the management of the socialist economy.

The program, making provision for the coordination of agricultural production and the sectors of industry, transport and trade which service it, subordinates all their activity to a single goal — the production of high-quality food products and their supply to the consumer. The strengthening of the material and technical base of agriculture and the food sectors of industry will continue, and major capital investments are allocated to these sectors for this purpose. Another task is also set — that of ensuring a further increase in the efficiency of work both by agriculture and by its associated sectors and a decisive transition to primarily intensive growth factors. Measures have been elaborated to improve the management machinery on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and ensure economic incentives for production and to bring about the social restructuring of the countryside. All these measures are aimed at ensuring the fullest satisfaction of the country's requirements for food products.

The Communist Party regards the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program as the central task for all party, soviet and economic organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations, all working people in the agroindustrial complex and all the Soviet people.

The party is now channeling the working people's efforts into the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee's May (1982) plenum and the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for 1982, which predetermines to a significant degree the fulfillment of the entire 5-year plan. The country's working people, responding to the party's concern, have launched wide socialist competition and are preparing to greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with labor gifts.

Moscow's working people are making a significant contribution to the implementation of the 26th party congress decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. Muscovites fulfilled ahead of schedule the targets for the last 5-year plan. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev warmly congratulated our city's working people on that success. The 11th 5-year plan has also got off to a good start. The plan for its first year and for the first 5 months of the current year for the volume of sales of industrial output was also fulfilled ahead of schedule. The construction and installation work program was fulfilled. Collectives of enterprises in transport, trade and consumer services and of scientific institutions coped successfully with plan targets.

On the basis of the results of the all-union socialist competition in 1981, the city of Moscow, Baumanskiy and Perovski Rayons and 108 enterprises and organizations in the capital were awarded Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee. Successes by a number of rayons and labor collectives in the republic socialist competition were also recorded.

In the 2.5 years since the last elections to the soviets, the plan for output sales from Moscow's industry has been overfulfilled by hundreds of millions of rubles. Above-plan production of consumer goods has increased considerably.

The modernization and retooling of enterprises, the introduction of progressive technology and the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes continued. Some R1.5 billion has been channeled into these purposes. A range of measures has been implemented to improve quality and assimilate new types of industrial output.

All sectors of transportation and communications have been further developed. Moscow's rolling stock has been considerably replenished in the last 2 years and has been augmented by 170 tramcars, 360 trolleybuses, more than 3,000 buses and 9,000 taxicabs. Tens of kilometers of trolleybus and tram lines and new subway lines and stations have been commissioned. As a result transport services for the city's population have improved.

A major capital construction program has been implemented. In the period between elections capital investments to the tune of R6 billion have been assimilated in Moscow. Some 2 million square meters of industrial production premises have been commissioned and the construction of the Serpukhovskiy and Zamoskvoretskiy subway lines continues. Apartment blocks with a total area of more than 8 million square meters have been constructed and commissioned, as well as 40 general educational schools, 102 children's preschool institutions, 2 movie theaters, 19 general clinics and 16 hospitals and hospital blocks. Some 154 stores and 258 public catering enterprises have been constructed and opened. A large volume of repair and construction operations have been carried out in apartment blocks and cultural and consumer buildings.

The construction and modernization of Olympic sites, including the cycle track and rowing course in Krylatekoye, the Olympic complex on Prospekt Mira and others, embellished our city and provided Muscovites with new opportunities to engage in physical culture and sport.

The development of the fuel and energy economy continued and new capacities at rayon thermal stations and additional heating systems were commissioned. This made it possible to improve the city's heating supply.

In recent years much has been done to improve public services and amenities in the capital. Many highways, roads and thoroughfares have been repaired and put in order, including some in Perovski Rayon. A bridge has been constructed across the Moskva River in Shchukino-Strogino. The area of mechanized cleaning of streets, squares and highways has increased. The city continues to become more green and pleasant. Work is under way to maintain water basins and clean up territories.

The Muscovites' level of material well-being has improved. The population's financial income totaled R19 billion in 1981, which is 12 percent more than in 1971. Average monthly wages for workers and employees have increased 4.1 percent. Housing conditions have improved for 800,000 Muscovites. There has been an increase in sales to the population of sausage products, meat, poultry, butter, confectionery, clothing and underwear, knitted and other goods. In the difficult weather conditions of the last 2 years the population's requirements for potatoes, fruit and vegetables have been fully met.

Together with all Muscovites, the Perovski Rayon working people are successfully resolving their creative tasks. They worked quite well in the first year of the 5-year plan and are working well this year too. Plan targets for output sales and the production of most of the most important types of articles and for growth rates in industrial production are being fulfilled ahead of schedule. The production of more than 200 new types of product has been assimilated. The proportion of articles in the top quality category is increasing.

The social development program is being successfully implemented. In the rayon, apartment blocks with a total area of 80,000 square meters have been constructed, many roads have been laid and a number of streets have been put in good order. Last year saw the commissioning of a general hospital, a maternity home, a school with a swimming pool, a kindergarten with a pool, a workshop and consumer services combine in Veshnyaki-Vladychino and a kolkhoz market in Novogireyevo. The Sayany movie theater was opened in Ivanovskoye. The construction of the automatic telephone exchange on Zelenyy Prospekt was completed, and its commissioning will make it possible to provide the rayon's inhabitants with full telephone communications.

Successes in the development of the urban economy are the result of the Muscovites' selfless labor and their creative initiative and activeness. Much is being done in the city in order not only to increase labor productivity but to enrich the content of people's labor and make it more interesting and creative.

Our successes are the result of the constant concern of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for Moscow and the Muscovites. Major capital investments and material resources are allocated by the state for developing the capital and improving the working people's life. In the main, all our needs and our requirements connected with further developing the urban economy and improving the Muscovites' life are satisfied. In response to this concern the city's working people are increasing their efforts to fulfill plans and are fighting still more actively to implement the tasks of communist creation.

The party teaches us not to stop at what we have achieved but to move forward constantly and strive unceasingly for more. The tasks put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and by subsequent decisions of the party's Central Committee demand intensive creative labor and the mobilization of all the forces of party organizations and labor collectives.

The 26th CPSU Congress defined the main directions of the development of Moscow's economy in the current 5-year plan. They include the modernization and retooling of enterprises, the stepping up of specialization in the production of articles of a high technical standard and quality, the fuller utilization of production capacities and preferential rates of increase in labor productivity compared with the growth in the volume of output. This is very important in view of the city's considerable difficulties over manpower resources.

Over the 5-year period it is planned to increase the volume of industrial production in Moscow by 12 percent. This volume will increase still more in machine building -- by nearly 20 percent. Here particular attention is devoted to the production of output in the top quality category. We must strive to ensure that this amounts to 44 percent in the current year and to half of the total volume of output by the end of the 5-year plan.

The rate of capital construction remains high. The Muscovites' socialist pledges make provision for the ahead-of-schedule commissioning, this year, of 58 projects in the industrial, engineering, cultural, consumer and municipal spheres. In the 5-year plan period 18 million square meters of housing will be commissioned, with a further improvement in quality and design, as well as hospital buildings with 16,000 beds, 57 general clinics and many other projects.

All forms of transportation and communications will be further developed. There will be an increase in the length of subway lines and bus and trolleybus routes, and 28 new automatic telephone exchanges will be commissioned.

The network of trade and public catering enterprises will be extended. It is planned, in particular, to construct and commission 15 self-service stores and 8 large general stores in new residential districts -- Orekhovo-Borisovo, Chertanovo, Yesenevo, Otradnoye, Marino, Strogino and others.

The construction of children's institutions will be accelerated. This year 83 children's preschool institutions with 20,000 places will be commissioned. To this end the construction organization administrations of Moscow Gorispolkom are being brought in to construct these institutions, in addition to the Moscow City Main Administration for Housing and Civic Construction.

To ensure the successful fulfillment of 5-year plan targets it is necessary to develop all the good things we have and at the same time to eliminate shortcomings in the development of sectors of the national economy and utilize reserves more fully. And such shortcomings and reserves do exist. Certain industrial enterprises do not work steadily or rhythmically. The production growth rate in a number of sectors lags behind the 5-year plan targets and the pledges adopted. A number of enterprises produce obsolete goods and are only slowly making the transition to the intensive path of development.

In the sphere of industry the task is to strive to ensure the better utilization of production capacities, to accelerate the rates of modernization and retooling of enterprises, to improve the technical standard and quality of output, to assimilate the production of new, improved articles and to ensure the wide introduction of the achievements of science and technology, new manufacturing processes and progressive materials. This is the main path of development for Moscow's industry. It must be pursued purposefully and persistently.

Our economy's further development depends largely on improving matters in capital construction. The CPSU attaches great significance to improving capital construction, since this is one of the main conditions of rapid economic growth, and strives to ensure that all the resources invested yield the maximum possible return as soon as possible.

The party directs the attention of construction industry workers to the unconditional fulfillment of the capital construction plan, the concentration of forces and resources on projects scheduled for completion and their timely commissioning. We must turn construction into a highly efficient sector of the national economy.

Moscow's construction organizations, while fulfilling overall plans, are not coping with targets for the commissioning of individual projects. Many buildings and installations take a long time to construct and prove costly. Capital investments are dispersed over numerous projects. The volume of uncompleted construction is being reduced only slowly. The quality of industrial, cultural and consumer projects handed over and particularly of apartment blocks is low in many cases. Work on the construction of projects in health care, cultural, trade and consumer services shows a systematic lag.

A party gorkom plenum held in March analyzed the state of affairs in construction and outlined measures to improve matters. Economic leaders and party organizations must substantially improve the standard of organizational and educational work in labor collectives and increase exactingness toward cadres, seeking the unconditional fulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges. The task set is to strive to consistently, purposefully improve the organization of construction, create the conditions for highly productive labor and high quality construction and strengthen discipline in every sector of construction.

The task of improving the city's vital functions demands the further development of all sectors of the city economy, the preferential development of engineering installations and communications, an improvement in their quality, the ensuring of stable supplies of heat, gas and electricity for the city, the accelerated development of the water supply and sewage systems and urban passenger transport and the improvement of roads and bridges. In the conditions of a rapidly developing city these problems take on priority importance, and the necessary attention must be devoted to them by party and soviet organizations as well as economic leaders responsible for these sectors.

For Moscow, great significance is attached to the resolution of the problem of improving the maintenance and running of the housing stock, which is the property of the whole people. In recent years Moscow's housing stock has increased considerably. Much is being done to keep it in good condition. But there are considerable shortcomings here. More attention must be devoted to the maintenance of apartment blocks. It is necessary to ensure that every apartment block is kept clean and in good order, that amenities work is done in good time and that the comprehensive development of new districts of housing construction is ensured.

The further improvement of the Muscovites' life is directly associated with the work of trade, public catering, consumer services, health care and the people's education. Our task is to constantly extend their network, particularly in new districts, and to improve their work in the interests of ensuring the maximum satisfaction of the Muscovites' urgent needs and requirements. Here it is necessary to strive for attentive, exemplary service for Muscovites. We must not tolerate instances of an inattentive, indifferent attitude toward people's needs, bureaucracy or red tape. We must mobilize the activists of soviets and trade union organizations against this, improve workers control and -- most important -- step up the education of working people. The standard of services must rise to a qualitatively new height.

The implementation of the tasks of the Food Program holds a special place in the Muscovites' life and work. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on the elaboration of food programs in union and autonomous republics, krais, oblasts and rayons. Such a program is being compiled for Moscow too. It must make provision for developing the food, hulling and milling, meat and dairy and fish industries, increasing the output of machines, equipment, packaging and other material and technical resources for agriculture and improving the system of procurements of agricultural products and trade in food products.

The leaders and collectives of machine building enterprises are called upon to do great organizational work to strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture. The 150 Moscow enterprises which produce machines, spare parts and other products must manufacture and deliver to the countryside, over the 5-year plan period, articles worth R1.25 billion.

It is necessary to improve the work of existing food, meat and dairy and fish industry enterprises, speed up their modernization and retooling, increase the output of food products and improve their quality. In the current 5-year plan it is necessary to construct and modernize 40 enterprises and shops, and this includes the commissioning of new capacities for the production of confectionery and bakery products, fish, meat and dairy products and children's food. This will make it possible to increase the output of the main food products by 30 percent.

The Moscow Main Administration of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Main Trade Administration for Public Catering and their organizations are called upon to elaborate concrete measures for the fulfillment of the Food Program. Here particular attention must be devoted to improving the organization of procurements and storage of products and of trade, developing the network of stores, improving the standard of trade services to the population and stepping up the struggle against losses at fruit and vegetable bases, in public catering and in stores, and at enterprises in food sectors of industry.

More attention must be devoted to the timely commissioning of projects in the agroindustrial complex — enterprises and shops in the food, meat and dairy and fish industries, store-houses and trade and public catering enterprises in the city, as well as livestock and pig raising complexes, new capacities at poultry units, apartment blocks, schools, children's institutions and consumer and municipal projects on kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone and hothouses in Moskovskaya Oblast and Stavropolskiy Kray.

It is our urgent task to rectify the situation as regards the organization of subsidiary farms in a short space of time. Most major industrial enterprises capable of operating such farms do not have them. Measures must be adopted to develop the farms of orchard and horticultural associations too.

We must exert an influence on increasing food production by means of increasing the efficiency of work at the large number of scientific institutions and design organizations in the capital which are concerned with problems of agricultural production and the creation of highly productive machinery for the countryside. The capital's substantial scientific and technical potential for working on agricultural problems is still not adequately utilized. It is necessary to improve these institutions' work and make fuller use of their creative potential for resolving the problems posed by the Food Program.

The public and the party, trade union and Komsomol aktiv must be involved in all the organizational work to implement the Food Program.

Questions of this program's fulfillment must be the focal point of soviets' work, must be constantly reflected in their work plans and must be discussed more frequently at sessions and sittings of ispolkoms and deputies' commissions. Every labor collective and every working person must define their own place and role in the Food Program's fulfillment, since this is a nationwide cause.

Comrades!

The tasks facing Muscovites are considerable. They require staunch, intensive work. It is necessary to ensure the fulfillment of the plan for 1982 and the 5-year plan as a whole, to seek improved efficiency and quality of work and to utilize reserves more fully.

The increased tasks demand improved management and an improvement in the work of economic leadership organs, as well as the soviets. Shortcomings in economic building can largely be explained in terms of weak administration and the frequently indifferent attitude toward the task entrusted to them on the part of individual workers who ignore shortcomings in the work of industry and transport enterprises, construction organizations, municipal services and the service sphere. In all sectors it is necessary to seek an improvement in management, better use of reserves, the observance of a strict policy of their thrift, the improvement of the organization of labor and production, the strengthening of state and labor discipline and the enhancement of cadres' responsibility for the task entrusted to them.

In order to fulfill the intensive plan targets and the socialist pledges adopted for the current year and for the 11th 5-Year Plan, Muscovites must make efficient, sensible thrifty use of everything at our disposal. It is important to improve still further the standard of organizational work in all sectors of economic building, to combat all deviations from the norm of socialist economic management and to react rapidly to manifestations of waste and the nonfulfillment of plans and targets.

The local soviets and deputies and their large aktiv can and must do much in this respect. The quest for and utilization of reserves, the development of initiatives and a creative attitude toward the task must be objects of their attention.

Socialist competition is a tried and tested way of developing the masses' creativity. The first and second years of the 11th 5-Year Plan were marked by the broad scope of competition and the birth of many innovative initiatives. The working people's creative initiative must be developed and supported in every way.

The current election campaign is taking place at a time when all Soviet people are preparing a fitting greeting for the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Muscovites must set a good example here.

In the course of the election campaign our party is calling on all Soviet people to step up the struggle for a new flourishing of the motherland and the implementation of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May plenum. There is no doubt that Moscow's working people, under the party's leadership, will be in the vanguard of this struggle. They will achieve new successes in the struggle to implement the tasks of our motherland's economic and social development.

The successful resolution of the tasks facing us is directly connected with the education of people, the enhancement of their consciousness and the improvement of all ideological work. This work must promote the cultivation of a communist attitude toward labor and public property, the development of creative initiative, the strengthening of discipline and organization, the eradication of vestiges of the past in people's consciousness and the establishment of a communist morality reflecting the working people's interests and ideals.

Citizens must be educated in a spirit of love and respect for the party, our great country and our city. Muscovites are the masters of their city. And as good masters, they must be disciplined, patient where necessary in resolving individual difficulties and benevolent and reasonable in all circumstances. It is necessary to cultivate in every Muscovite concern for his city, enterprise and home, a sense of duty and responsibility and the desire every day to make his city still better and more beautiful and to act resolutely against those who violate discipline, public order and cleanliness in the city and who cloud people's lives with their unseemly behavior.

The moral principles of the inhabitant of a model communist city -- principles by which all Muscovites must be guided -- are no mere slogan, they are a real requirement in life. It is necessary to seek the observance by all inhabitants of the norms of communist communal living. This is an important condition of the successful fulfillment of the tasks facing Muscovites.

And we face great tasks. We have all we need to fulfill them. Numerous qualified worker cadres and scientific, engineering and technical workers are concentrated in Moscow. Moscow's working people are headed by the capital's party organization -- more than a million strong -- which has accumulated tremendous experience in the leadership of communist building. There can be no doubt that Moscow's working people, under the leadership of the city party organization, will successfully implement the intentions of the 26th CPSU Congress and ensure the successful fulfillment of plans and targets.

Communist building is based on the firm foundations of the Leninist, peace-loving foreign policy which is consistently and persistently pursued by our party and our state. In order to ensure that our creative plans are realized, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee May plenum, we must preserve peace.

As a result of the aggressive course of imperialist reaction, first and foremost the U.S. ruling circles, the world situation has deteriorated seriously. But our party continues to firmly uphold the cause of peace. The economic and defense might of our state -- the reliable bulwark of peace -- is gradually strengthening. The Soviet Union's influence and prestige in the international arena are growing.

A campaign aimed at stepping up the arms race has been launched on an unprecedented scale in the West. The growth in the danger of war is promoted by the mass anti-Soviet and anti-communist hysteria which has developed in the United States and NATO countries. Attempts are being made to shake the socialist community, weaken socialism's positions and break it up from within. Imperialist subversive centers have stepped up the "psychological warfare" against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. They attack our ideological values and seek to introduce into the consciousness of the socialist countries' peoples an apolitical attitude, nationalism, a cynical attitude toward social duty and a consumerist mentality. We must oppose imperialism's subversions with a high level of class consciousness and vigilance, Soviet patriotism and internationalism. Party organs should devote particular attention to establishing these qualities in the Muscovites' consciousness.

In the present situation, when a mighty socialist community exists, when dozens of states in Asia, Africa and Latin America are actively opposing imperialism and when there is a widespread public movement against war on all continents, imperialism's aggressive plans are doomed to failure.

The peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress indicates realistic, constructive ways of lessening the threat of war, deepening detente and developing broad cooperation between states with different social systems. It offers opportunities to resolve complex international problems not by methods of political or military confrontation but by means of honest, equal talks.

Our party is waging a principled, consistent struggle for the elimination of the threat of war and the consolidation of peace.

Tremendous work to maintain peace and preserve the course of detente is done by our party's Central Committee and by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally. At the trade union and Komsomol congresses and in Tashkent L.I. Brezhnev put forward a whole range of new initiatives which develop and enrich our peace program.

The course and nature of events in the international arena demand a sober assessment of the real dangers associated with the zigzags of imperialism's adventurist policy. But Soviet people have every reason to view the future confidently. The indefatigable struggle of our party, the Soviet people and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in defense of peace and people's happiness strengthens confidence that the cause of peace and progress will triumph. This is also promoted by the correlation of sociopolitical and military forces in the international arena, our party's high vigilance and its constant concern to maintain our state's defense capability at the necessary level.

The Soviet people, Muscovites with them, unanimously approve and support the CPSU's wise domestic and foreign policy and the persistent and purposeful activity of the party's Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in further strengthening our state's economic and defense might, improving the people's well-being and preserving and strengthening peace throughout the world.

Comrades!

The Soviet people's great achievements are inseparable from the tireless, fruitful activity of our Leninist party and its combat headquarters — the CPSU Central Committee. Our party and the people are united in their determination to implement the plans outlined and scale new heights of communist building. This indestructible unity is Soviet society's priceless political capital and the guarantee of successes in communist creation. The entire campaign to prepare and hold the local soviet elections helps to further rally Soviet people around our party and its Central Committee, headed by that true continuer of Lenin's cause and ardent fighter for the triumph of communist ideals and for peace throughout the world, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Comrades!

Permit me, in conclusion, once again to thank you and all the voters for the trust invested in me. This trust imposes a high responsibility on me for fulfilling my commitments to the party and the people. I assure you that I will do everything in my power to worthily fulfill my duty as a communist and to justify the voters' trust with active work to fulfill the tasks set for us by the communist party and its Leninist Central Committee!

ROMANOV ADDRESSES SOSNOVYY BOR VOTERS

PM301131 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 82 p 1-2

[LENTASS report under the rubric "Voters' Meetings With Candidate Deputies": "The Indestructible Unity of Party and People"]

[Excerpts] A meeting took place yesterday in the power industry workers' city of Sosnovyy Bor between the voters of electoral okrug No 241 and their candidate deputy of the Leningradskiy Oblast Soviet, Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Party Obkom.

The meeting was addressed by G.V. Romanov, candidate deputy of the Leningradskiy Oblast Soviet, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy party Obkom, who was greeted warmly by those present.

He cordially thanked the collective of the V.I. Lenin Leningradskaya AES for the trust invested in him and assured them that he will do everything necessary to justify that trust and will continue to devote his undivided efforts to serving the Soviet people and the great cause of communism.

G.V. Romanov went on to say:

The preparations for the present local soviet elections coincided with the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum — an event of tremendous importance in our country's life.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report and the USSR Food Program for the period through 1990 have been greeted with warm approval and unanimity by all the Soviet people. The implementation of the country's Food Program is a qualitatively new step in the system of planning and management of the economy and is defined by the party as the central task of the 11th and 12th 5-Year Plans. Of course, the setting of new targets is based on all the preceding activity to implement the agrarian policy elaborated by the historic CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum. Throughout this period the party devoted particular attention to the formation of highly intensive agricultural zones around the country's major industrial centers, including Leningrad.

The speaker talked about the main results of work on the implementation of CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on the comprehensive development of agriculture in Leningradskaya Oblast. In the current 5-year plan Leningraders have the task of considerably increasing farming and livestock raising output. The foundation for a future success is being laid today. In this connection G.V. Romanov drew attention to some current tasks facing working people in all sectors of the agro-industrial complex. He said:

I will start with livestock raising. Now that the wintering period is behind us it is important, during the grazing period, to insure the kind of increase in productivity which will not only mean the fulfillment of targets for summertime but will also make up for the shortfall in output during the winter. All steps must be taken to improve matters in meat livestock raising.

Spring and the beginning of summer gave our farmers, frankly speaking, some unpleasant surprises. As a result of the May frosts of hectares of cabbages perished on farms in Vsevolozhskiy, Tosnenskiy, Lomonosovskiy and a number of other rayons and replanting had to be done. Having overcome these difficulties, sovkhoses completed the spring sowing of fodder and food crops in good time, thus laying a good foundation for the fulfillment of this year's pledges. Then June brought a new test: A sharp drop in temperature and heavy precipitation in the form of rain, hail and sleet left vegetables, early potatoes and corn on a number of farms frost-affected.

It must be said that in these conditions the farm leaders, specialists and workers did not lose their heads. Everywhere the requisite steps are being taken to alleviate the adverse consequences of the unfavorable weather conditions. In general, although the growth and development of agricultural crops have been delayed, the harvest prospects are good. But the struggle for the harvest is only just beginning — this must be made clear. The fodder harvest will soon be at its height. Farmers must procure at least 20 quintals of fodder units per standard head of livestock. Work is under way in every sovkhaz. The procurement of vitamin grass meal is in full swing and the first few hundred tons of early silage and haylage have been laid in.

Other forage sources must also be exploited. As well as making rational use of equipment we must actively involve the local population in fodder procurement. Rural and settlement soviets must take charge of this work and ensure that all areas where machines cannot be used — roadsides, ditches — are cut.

As we can see, the agricultural year will not be one of the easiest. In these conditions we need maximum organization and maximum precision.

The experience and expertise of our cadres and the organizational and political work of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations must be directed toward achieving a substantial increase in farming and livestock raising productivity, ensuring the fulfillment and over-fulfillment of state plans for purchases of meat, milk, potatoes, vegetables and other products and make fuller use for this purpose of all the potential possessed by the Leningradskaya Oblast agro-industrial complex.

Soviets have an important part to play in the implementation of the country's Food Program, including the fulfillment of tasks relating to the social reorganization of the countryside. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted at the recent USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session, soviet's work must be constantly improved so that they become increasingly strict and demanding masters of the territory under them.

It is not much more than 2 years since the last local soviet elections. This period has been filled with striking and significant events in our country's life. This period saw the 26th CPSU Congress, whose decisions are a reliable compass for the work of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and the entire soviet people.

Leningraders, in their life and work, share the preoccupations of the rest of the country. Industry in the city and the oblast successfully fulfilled the targets for the first year of the 5-year plan. Since the start of the current year output worth R100 million has been sold in excess of the plan. Many collectives completed the half-year targets ahead of schedule in honor of the local soviet elections.

The industrial potential of the oblast's industrial cities continues to grow. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan new capacities have been commissioned for the production of bitumen in Kirishi and quartz abrasives at the Fosforit association. May saw the commissioning in the settlement of Antropshino of the first phase of the country's biggest factor producing high-quality cardboard packaging material which will use secondary raw material and thus save more than 800,000 cubic meters of valuable types of timber annually.

We have many examples of a really creative attitude toward work and displays of initiative. But I would also like to talk about the need to make a more persistent effort to bring intensive economic growth factors into play and to improve production efficiency and work quality.

I will give you an example. Whereas in Leningrad industry the entire production increase results from labor productivity growth, at many enterprises in the oblast this indicator is not yet up to the proper level.

Not all collectives are coping with targets on the production of consumer goods. Plans and pledges relating to deliveries, contracts and schedules are frequently not met. Some enterprises in the oblast are wasting raw material, semifinished materials and fuel and energy.

Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and soviet and economic organs must resolutely eliminate these and other shortcomings and persistently exploit production reserves and ensure the unconditional fulfillment of targets. In short, it must always be remembered that this is the chief source of economic progress and of better well-being for the people.

As the years pass the city of Sosnovyy Bor is changing before our very eyes.

The V.I. Lenin Leningradskaya AES, which was constructed rapidly, is the genuine embodiment of the tremendous potential and advantages of the socialist economy and the high standard of Soviet science and technology.

The station's ahead-of-schedule attainment of its planned capacity of 4 million kilowatts and the creation here, in Sosnovyy Bor, of the flagship of the Soviet nuclear power industry mark an important scientific and technological victory which was highly rated in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings. The complete assimilation of the first phase of the Leningrad nuclear power station took 11 months, while the last phase, the fourth, was commissioned in only 4 months. The station's annual output already exceeds the amount of power generated at all the other enterprises in the Leningrad energy system.

Basically, your city is becoming an important center of a new sector -- machine building for fodder production. In the past 2 years output at the Kompleks association machine building plant has increased 1.5 times and units vitally important to agriculture such as a green matter dispenser feeder and fodder storage equipment have been awarded the state seal of quality.

It is important to point out the fulfillment of the overwhelming majority of electors' mandates connected with improving working people's working, living and leisure conditions and with the construction of housing and health and culture facilities.

In particular, 80,000 square meters of housing have been constructed and 4 kindergarten-creches for 1,120 children, a secondary school and the main building of a hospital with 550 beds have been commissioned. A new self-service department store and two stores have opened. A lot of work has been done to improve rayon amenities. Transport services have improved somewhat.

Another facility has started up and I would like to make a special mention of it -- the potato storage facility holding 2,000 tons, which will make it possible for the second successive year to lay in for winter storage enough potatoes and vegetables to meet the needs of the population of Sosnovyy Bor. And, incidentally, the population has risen in 2 years by 10 percent.

In short, your young city has done many remarkable things. The motherland has paid due tribute to the labor of the right-flankers of the 5-year plan and leading production workers of Sosnovyy Bor.

On the results of last year's all-union socialist competition, the city of Sosnovyy Bor was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee. The labor valor of many workers, engineers, technicians and scientists in your city has been recognized with high awards and titles and insignia of honor. All this gives us every reason to say: The people of Sosnovyy Bor have got off to a good start in the 11th 5-Year Plan! And of course, it is now very important not only to consolidate what has been achieved, but to add to it.

At the same time we must not forget unresolved questions and omissions, including those in the work of certain Sosnovyy Bor collectives. Not all the city's enterprises have achieved a steady rhythm. There are complaints about the quality of construction workers' work, particularly on housing, social and cultural projects. Violations of plan discipline have not been eradicated.

Recently, in examining progress on the construction of the Pargolovo machine building plant, the party obkom bureau was forced to give a stern warning to the leaders of the RSFSR main administration for construction in western regions and the Kompleks association about their personal responsibility for the laggardness which has been permitted to occur with the commissioning of new capacities for the production of fodder preparation machinery.

The association's chief enterprise is located in your city. And obviously, concern for the state of affairs in the construction of this important project must be displayed first and foremost by the Sosnovyy Bor party Gorkom and the city soviet. And not simply concern, but constant care to ensure that capacities working for the country's Food Program are commissioned and assimilated on time.

G.V. Romanov then dwelt on certain international issues.

The Peace Program for the Eighties proclaimed by our party's 26th congress, he stressed, and the new peace initiatives put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 17th Soviet Trade Unions Congress and the 19th Komsomol Congress and in his Tashkent speech constitute a precise, clear and principled line on a question of the greatest importance for mankind -- the question of stopping the threat of war and closing the channels of the arms race, the question of whether or not there will be a thermonuclear catastrophe.

On the other hand, imperialist circles operate in the world, and they operate increasingly brazenly and aggressively and from militarist standpoints -- and here the lead is played by the present U.S. administration. Recent events show irrefutably that tension in international affairs and the whipping up of the arms race are the direct consequences of imperialism's aggressive course and its attempts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. These calculations are doomed to failure.

A tremendous international response was aroused by the message from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the second UN General Assembly special session, published on 16 June, in which the Soviet Union pledges unilaterally not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

This outstanding new peace initiative is further vivid confirmation of the good will, realism and great sense of responsibility displayed by Lenin's motherland, the motherland of October, for the destinies of peace and for mankind's future.

Our country, consistently thwarting the designs and intrigues of aggressive imperialist forces, will continue to pursue with the utmost persistence the policy of actively defending peace and the people's security, and will continue to do everything possible to strengthen its own economic and defense might. The party's Central Committee, its Politburo and that great fighter for working people's happiness, communism and world peace, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, work tirelessly to this end.

Soviet power was born under the sign of Lenin's decree on peace. In upholding the cause of peace we must steadily improve organization, discipline and vigilance.

In conclusion G.V. Romanov wished the voters and all inhabitants of Sosnovyy Bor new creative successes in labor for the sake of our beloved fatherland and in the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the Leninist party's 26th congress.

(G.V. Romanov's speech was heard with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by applause.)

GRISHIN ATTENDS MOSCOW 'POLITICAL READINGS'

LD300910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Political readings under the title "Unbreakable Union of Free Republics" devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR are being conducted for the public in Moscow.

Today in the columned hall of the House of the Unions a report entitled "The Creation of the USSR as a Triumph of the Leninist Principles in the Policies on the Nationalities" was presented by Academician Yegorov, director of the institute on Marxism-Leninism.

He noted the common striving of Soviet people to meet the country's jubilee with new achievements. Taking part in the readings was Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

LATVIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

WA300900 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 16 Jun 82 p 1

[Information report on the Latvian CP Central Committee plenum held on 15 June in Riga]

[Text] The Latvian CP Central Committee plenum was held in Riga on 15 June. The plenum discussed the question "On the Results of the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Stemming From the Report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev 'On the USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures for Its Implementation.'"

A report was delivered by A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee.

Those taking part in the discussion were: Ya.Ya. Vagris, first secretary of the Riga party Gorkom; K.K. Rutenberg, first secretary of the Talsinskiy party Raykom; Ya.P. Bonat, first secretary of the Bauskiy party Raykom; R.Ya. Matisa, first secretary of the Valmierskiy party Raykom; G.A. Golubev, first secretary of the Kraslavskiy party Raykom; D.O. Ozola, chairman of the "Spars" Kolkhoz of Gulbenskiy Rayon; I.E. Spila, brigadeer of the "Lachplesis" Kolkhoz of Ogrskiy Rayon and Hero of Socialist Labor; V.K. Avots, first secretary of the Valkskiy party Raykom; M.K. Rukmane, first secretary of the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee; L.P. Skosta, director of the Sovkhoz imeni 25th CPSU Congress of Ekabpilsskiy Rayon; N.I. Kaftaylov, Latvian SSR minister of construction; K.A. Shpogis, Latvian SSR minister of agriculture; and A.V. Bush, first secretary of the Kuldigskiy party Raykom.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the question under discussion.

V.V. Biryukov, deputy sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee and S.M. Nesterenko, instructor of the CPSU Central Committee took part in the work of the plenum.

MOLDAVIAN PARTY PLENUM DISCUSSES TASKS

LD300922 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 29 Jun 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A plenum of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee held in Kishinev today discussed the tasks of the republic's Communists in implementing the decisions of the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks stemming from the report by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Measures were mapped out to increase efficiency of agricultural production and to make fuller use of reserves. A report was delivered at the plenum by Comrade Grosssu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

GEORGIAN AGRICULTURE ENDANGERED BY BAD WEATHER

WA010700 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 May 82 p 1

[GRUZINFORM article: "Extraordinary Measures Are Being Taken"]

[Text] As a consequence of this year's extremely unfavorable weather conditions, characterized by heavy downpours and hail damage, the republic's agriculture has suffered significant losses. The situation recently has been especially aggravated as the result of heavy damage from hail (28 April, 19, 20 and 21 May) when 18,000 hectares of sowings of agricultural crops, 22,000 hectares of vineyards were seriously hurt, and in some places the 1982 crop was completely destroyed. Perennial and annual crops in Gurdzhanskiy, Signakhiy, Tsiteltskaroyskiy, Akhmetkiy, Kvarelskiy, Kaspkiy, Dushetskiy, Mtskhetskiy and a number of other rayons suffered in particular. In many rayons, a serious lag was noted in the performance of agricultural work. In this connection, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia adopted a decree on 22 May "On Extreme Measures for Liquidation of the Consequences of the Natural Calamity Caused by Intensive Hail Damage and for Saving the Harvest of the 1982 Agricultural Crops."

The decree points out the serious threat of wide-scale spread of diseases and pests of agricultural crops and of the destruction of the harvest, not only this year but also in subsequent years. It is necessary to take into consideration the predictions of weather forecasters who think that this year's weather conditions are comparable to the conditions of 1963 when almost the entire harvest of grapes and other crops was destroyed.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia has created a governmental commission headed by Chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers Z.A. Pataridze. The commission has been charged with quickly investigating the existing situation and carrying out the necessary extraordinary measures for liquidating the results of the natural calamity and saving the 1982 harvest. The commission has the duty of periodically informing the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia on measures that have been adopted.

Directives and orders of the governmental commission are obligatory for all local party, soviet and operational organs.

The Georgian SSR Ministry of Finance has been instructed to immediately send a group of specialists into the rayons of the natural calamity to determine the damage done and to adopt measures for its compensation through the Main Administration of State Insurance.

The Georgian Ministry of Procurement is to investigate the possibility of additional allocation to rayons that have suffered from the natural calamity of seeds of beans, corn, sunflower and other crops and to release them in accordance with the decisions of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Agriculture.

The Georgian SSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Georgian SSR State Committee for Production and Technical Provision of Agriculture, and the Georgian SSR Committee for Provision of Petroleum Products must reallocate and redistribute from those rayons not suffering from the natural calamity: agricultural equipment, fuel and lubricant materials, mineral fertilizers and chemical weed and pest killers for the purpose of providing maximum assistance to regions that have suffered hail and flood damage.

The Georgian SSR Ministry of Agriculture and its institutes are assigned to develop within a 10 day period temporary recommendations (to be presented for study to the governmental commission) on material incentives for kolkhoz farmers, sovkhoz workers, machine operators, specialists and middle echelon and farm managers so that their wages are not negatively affected by the results of the natural calamity. In the absence of funds, they are to be issued from the republic grant fund provided for the establishment of allowances for economically weak farms.

The decree notes the altogether unsatisfactory work done by the Georgian Republic Administration for Hydrometeorology and Monitoring the Natural Environment and the Services for Combatting Hail in the matter of timely forecasting, notification and prevention of hail damage.

To study and determine the effectiveness of the operation of the Services for Combating Hail, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia has created a commission headed by I.G. Gverdtsiteli, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Science and Technology. The commission has been instructed to finish analyzing the work on vineyard protection by the end of the year and to present proposals for improving the operation of the pertinent services to the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers.

Obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the Communist Party of Georgia, the Councils of Ministers of Abkhazskaya and Adzharskaya ASSR, ispolkoms of the Soviets of the People's Deputies of Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast, cities and rayons and chairmen of rayon agricultural production associations must immediately look into the reasons for the lag in agricultural work for each farm and also determine the extent of damage caused by the hail and heavy rains and present their proposals to the governmental commission in one week. They are directed, while taking into account the anticipated deterioration of weather conditions, to work out and implement quickly additional extraordinary measures for mobilizing manpower and material resources for saving the 1982 harvest and for unconditionally fulfilling state plans for procurement of agricultural production.

The Georgian SSR Committee of People's Control has been given the assignment of investigating jointly with the republic's ministries and departments the reasons for the serious lag in agricultural work in a number of regions and adopting most strict measures against the guilty parties.

The Republic Interdepartmental Coordinating Council for Operation of the Agro-industrial Complex must activate the work of ministries and departments on the effective solution of questions arising in connection with the natural phenomena and the lag in agricultural work.

The editorial boards of republic and local newspapers and the State Commission for Television and Radio Broadcasting are instructed to illuminate systematically and quickly the course of the struggle for overcoming the consequences of the natural calamity and saving the 1982 harvest.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia expresses its firm conviction that party, soviet, agricultural, trade-union and Komsomol organizations, all agricultural workers and the entire population of the republic will once more display maximum organization and mobilize all manpower and material resources to overcome the difficult position that has been created and to save the 1982 harvest. There is no doubt, it states in the decree, that the appeal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia as always will meet the approval and support of the workers of the republic, and they, applying all their efforts and energy, will overcome the difficulties that have arisen and will worthily mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

CSA REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF FODDER PROCUREMENT

LD010834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] A bulletin from the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the progress of fodder procurement in the country says that almost 11 million tons of hay have been cut. Over 19 million tons of haylage have been brought in. Almost 2 million tons of the most valuable fodder -- vitamin grass meal -- have been produced. Haymaking is in progress in all union republics. In Uzbekistan and other republics of Central Asia where grasses on agrarian farms produced low yields because of the heat, measures are being taken to obtain additional cuttings of lucerne on irrigated lands. Great attention is being paid to procuring post-harvest remnants from grain fields. There is a careful tending of corn and other fodder crops. Everywhere special care is being taken to raise the quality of fodder and prevent losses in procuring and storing.

THREE COSMOS-SERIES EARTH SATELLITES LAUNCHED

Cosmos-1382

LD2511138 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1382 was launched in the Soviet Union today. It carries scientific equipment designed to continue the space exploration programme.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution -- 11 hours 49 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth -- 39,540 kilometres, [as received] the minimum -- 614 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit -- 62.8 degrees. The equipment is functioning normally.

Cosmos-1383

LD011200 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- The earth satellite Cosmos-1383 has been launched in the Soviet Union. On board the satellite is installed scientific equipment designed for continuing outer space exploration and experimental equipment designed to test systems for determining the position of ships and planes in distress.

The satellite has been put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 105.4 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 1,041, minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 1,004 kilometres, inclination of the orbit -- 83 degrees.

The satellite has on board a radio system for accurate measurement of orbital elements, a radiotelemetric system for transmitting to earth data about the functioning of instruments and research equipment. The equipment installed on board the satellite is functioning normally. The coordination-computer centre is processing the incoming information.

Cosmos-1384

LD011204 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- The Soviet Union has launched earth satellite Cosmos-1384. The satellite carries scientific equipment designed for continuing outer space exploration.

The satellite has been put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 89.8 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 381 kilometers, minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 181 kilometers. Inclination of the orbit -- 67.1 degrees.

The satellite has on board a radio system for accurate measurement of orbital elements, a radiotelemetric system for transmitting to earth the data on the functioning of instruments and scientific equipment. The equipment installed on board the satellite is functioning normally. The coordinating and computing centre is processing the incoming information.

30 JUNE EARTHQUAKE IN KIRGIZIYA REPORTED

LD010930 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Frunze 1 Jul TASS -- There was an earthquake in Kirgiziya at 20 hours 17 minutes of Moscow time on Wednesday. Its force in the epicentre -- in the area of Atbashi at a distance of 80 kilometres south-west of the town of Naryn -- reached five at the 12 point scale. The force of tremors in Naryn was 3-4. There has been no damage to people and buildings.